

FOREST GROWTH
REAL PROBLEM,
SAY LUMBERMEN

National Lumber Manufacturers' Association Seams the Situation

OPPOSE THE VIEWS
OF COLONEL AHERN

Growing Timber, Not Hoarding, Is Real Solution of the Future Supply, They Say

The Christian Science Monitor, on Jan. 8, published an article on "Prompt Action Held Vital to Avert Forest Bankruptcy," by Col. George P. Ahern of the Tropical Plant Research Foundation. The following reply represents the view of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association toward the forestry problem, Mr. Compton is secretary and manager of that organization.

By WILSON COMPTON
It is a disappointment to friends of the forests that Colonel Ahern notwithstanding the background of his long and versatile experience, falls into the threadbare and befogging fiction of blaming our forest situation on "financial greed." The casual reader would infer from Colonel Ahern's article that lumbermen and other forest users are intentionally and purposefully wasting and destroying the sources of their livelihood. This grotesque, futile, and negative "argumentum ad hominem" is not an accurate barometer of Colonel Ahern's broad experience, or of his wide fund of information and opportunity for observation of the forestry facts the world over.

In contrast may I quote the common sense of positive suggestion, from a recent letter written by Col. W. B. Greeley, United States Forester, to a man who had shared somewhat the same views as Colonel Ahern has expressed.

A Letter From Colonel Greeley
"I have never believed in the 'hoarding' conception of forest conservation, either through embargoes upon lumber export, strictures on domestic consumption of forest products, denying privileges to their Christmas trees, or any other miserly device. The solution of our forestry problem in the United States lies in timber growing, not in timber hoarding. . . .

"Hence I believe in encouraging the use of forest products, leaving to natural economic forces the determination of where, when, and at what price timber can be used."
"The same is true of the value of timber, which, of course, is the determining factor in commercial reforestation. Our forefathers found the United States largely covered with magnificent virgin forest, which nature had created and whose quantities of timber were so enormous as to be commercially worthless. As a boy my grandfather helped to roll virgin white pine trees into the Connecticut River to float down them. The settlers in the Ohio Valley split clear walnut logs into fence rails, or burned them up. For 300 years, we have been living off these virgin forests, and as their quantity has been reduced the value of the timber remaining has gradually increased. Now we are beginning to shift our basis of supply from the virgin forest to the man-grown forest. . . .

"The point that always stands foremost in my mind is, our 470,000,000 acres of forest soil from two-thirds of which the old growth of timber has been cut, which should be kept

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)
INTERIOR DECORATING TALK
J. Murray Quinby, director of the Boston Professional School of Interior Decorating, delivered a free public lecture at Studio No. 511, at 420 Boylston Street this afternoon. It will be repeated at 8 o'clock this evening. The discussions are designed to assist those undertaking projects or who are interested in the profession.

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Strains of Bass Viol Express
Thanks for Honorary DegreeWith Music Instead of Words
Serge Koussevitzky Tells
Brown His Appreciation

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 24 (AP)—For the first time in America, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, appears as a soloist today, playing the double bass at the special convocation of Brown University, called for the purpose of conferring honorary degrees on Mr. Koussevitzky and Roy Chapman Andrews, the explorer.

In announcing that he would play today, Mr. Koussevitzky explained that his inability to speak the English language made it impossible for him to express in words his appreciation of the honor conferred by the university and so he decided to express it in terms of music. He will use an instrument dating from the seventeenth century which he brought with him when he first came to America.

Before he became a conductor Mr. Koussevitzky was widely known in Europe as a double bass virtuoso. When he was a student of music in Moscow the conservatory ruled that each pupil should master some instrument, and Mr. Koussevitzky chose the double bass, the great viol usually seen at the back of the orchestra. He became a virtuoso on this rare instrument, and later toured Europe and acquired a great reputation. He composed a concerto for the double bass, and his selection for today is the slow movement from that work.

Brown University follows a precedent established in 1919 in conferring honorary degrees on Mr. Andrews and Mr. Koussevitzky at special convocation. In that year the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Cardinal Mercier of Belgium. In 1921 there was another special convocation to honor Marshal Poch of France, and in 1923 President Angell of Yale was similarly honored.

In the present instance it was impossible to confer the degrees at the June commencement exercises because Mr. Andrews will sail for Asia next week and Mr. Koussevitzky has summer engagements in Europe.

**EAST BOSTON
BRIDGE ASKED**
\$13,000,000 Private Project
Outlined—Tolls Planned
Until Sale to City

Details of a proposed bridge, to be erected at an estimated cost of about \$13,000,000, to connect Boston proper with East Boston, were explained to the Legislature's Committee on Metropolitan Affairs today by Joseph B. Strauss, a Chicago engineer.

The hearing was on the petition of James Jackson, formerly state treasurer, Judge Edward L. Logan, Edward J. Sampson and others for the incorporation of the East Boston Bridge Company, and authorization to build the bridge upon approval of the Mayor of Boston, the Commissioner of Public Works of the State, and the Secretary of War.

Mr. Jackson and Judge Logan spoke briefly, pointing out the recognized necessity for some better physical connection with East Boston and the North Shore. The structure would be operated as a toll bridge until such time as the State or the City of Boston desired to appropriate the funds for its purchase.

Tunnel or Bridge
Mr. Strauss, warned of dangers in the construction of a vehicular tunnel as recommended by the metropolitan planning division, declaring that in addition to the greater element of risk a tunnel would prove more costly. He said that traffic elsewhere had appeared ready and willing to pay tolls for increased facilities.

In the plan of Mr. Strauss the East Boston pier end would be placed at the National Docks and the Boston proper end at the northeast corner of Lewis Wharf. In East Boston the bridge would connect to a grade at Chelsea and Porter Streets, and in Boston proper at Rowes' Wharf, north to Hanover Street, and to connect with a vehicular elevated structure in place of the present El structure.

The tunnel proposition was outlined by Henry I. Harriman, chairman of the metropolitan planning division, who stressed the primary need of better transportation between the two points, whether by bridge or tunnel. He suggested that a charter be granted so that the two groups might get together and decide on the better plan.

Private Construction
Mr. Harriman urged that no higher toll rate than 30 cents should be charged, and expressed the opinion that 20 or 25 cents might be sufficient. The cost of a single tube, as suggested by the planning board, was estimated at \$8,000,000 or \$9,000,000.

Mr. Harriman said the proposition, whether bridge or tunnel, should be built by a private corporation, forecasting that if the city should build it, pressure would immediately be successful in eliminating a toll charge and thus throwing the burden on the whole body of taxpayers.

"We are convinced that the tunnel is safe," said Mr. Harriman, after visiting the one in operation in Pittsburgh and the one being built in New York. The only real problem is ventilation. However, I believe the planning board will not stand in the way of any feasible project."

Bain News Service
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY
Conductor of Boston Symphony OrchestraTYROL APPEALS
TO MR. BORAH

Assistance Asked for Territory Which Was Given to Italy After the War

INNSBRUCK, Tyrol, Feb. 24 (AP)—After a mass meeting attended by 3000 persons here last night, a cable message was sent to William E. Borah, chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the American Senate, asking his assistance in behalf of Southern Tyrol, the former Austrian territory which was given to Italy after the World War. The message said in part:

"Representatives of Tyrol pray a noble friend of peace to bear in mind that Tyrol, which Mussolini has officially threatened with a fascist invasion and whose southern portion is ruled by Italy, is tortured by inhuman cruelties."

It points out that President Wilson in his memoirs referred to the transfer of Southern Tyrol to Italy as the gravest error in the peace settlement.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 24 (AP)—William E. Borah, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, who received a message from Innsbruck, asking his assistance in behalf of Southern Tyrol, declared that he "would not undertake to say there if anything I can do, or we can do."

"However," he added, "there is another incident growing out of the secret treaties which Mr. Wilson tried in vain to sterilize. I think, as President Wilson has said, that the transfer of southern Tyrol was a great injustice to the people of Tyrol, and if I could be of any help in righting this wrong I would take action."

But I'll say right here that so long as imperialism rules, and imperialism is the program of Mussolini, I am not in favor of accepting his debt of 23 cents on the dollar. If the money of Italy is to be used for imperialistic purposes, let it be the money of Italy and not ours."

Mr. Borah was here en route to Racine for a speaking engagement.

Tyrolese Will Not

Appeal to League

By Special Cable

VIENNA, Feb. 24—Following on conversations between the Chancellor, Dr. Ramek, and the Governor, Franz Stumpf, the threatened action of the Austrian Tyrolese appealing directly to the League of Nations in March on the subject of Italian oppression in South Tyrol will not be proceeded with. The Tyrolese, however, declare they reserve the right to approach the League in September if Benito Mussolini has not by then shown more consideration for the Germans in South Tyrol.

A first-class political crisis has thus been averted, for the Tyrolese were indignant at what they regarded as the moderation of Dr. Ramek, answering Signor Mussolini's threats, threatening to carry the issue direct to the League, alternatively demanding Dr. Ramek's resignation. Herr Stumpf was accordingly sent to Vienna by the Tyrol Provincial Assembly to ascertain the meaning of Dr. Ramek's remarks on the subject.

A meeting of protest, both against Signor Mussolini and Dr. Ramek, had been held in Vienna as well as in the Tyrol province, but it is hoped that now Herr Stumpf has announced that Dr. Ramek's explanation of his words is satisfactory the excitement will blow over.

Kentucky Cardinal Named

As State Bird by Assembly

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 24 (Special)—The Kentucky Cardinal has been named for Kentucky. Stirred by a movement inaugurated last year by the Indiana State Federation of Women's Clubs to have the cardinal named as the state bird, the official Hoosier State Bird, A. L. Hamilton, (D.) State Senator from Fayette County, introduced and has passed by the Kentucky General Assembly a joint resolution making the Cardinal the Kentucky state bird.

CHURCH COUNCIL
DRY LAW REPORT
IS 'REPUDIATED'

Bishop Cannon and Others Charge 'Betrayal of Many Church Bodies'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The recent report on prohibition by the research department of the Federal Council of Churches is attacked as "an inexcusable betrayal of many church bodies" a statement issued by high officials of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the Methodist Protestant Church, and the United Brethren Church.

The statement said the "arresting confusion seems to be due in large part" to the Federal Council's report, adding: "We repudiate it as unscientific in its methods, unwarranted and misleading in its conclusions, a product of provincialism, a striking example of the domination of local surroundings and special conditions."

Attached to the statement were the signatures of Bishop James Cannon Jr., chairman of the commission on temperance and social service of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Bishop William F. McDowell, president, and Dr. Clarence True Wilson, secretary, of the Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; W. M. Bell of the United Brethren Church, and Dr. Thomas H. Lewis, president of the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church.

There has been no change in the attitude to the prohibition law of the churches which were present," the statement said, and there is "no apparent change in the sentiment of the people as a whole toward this law." It added that wherever the national prohibition was adopted, "outside of the territory surrounding New York City, the people have registered their approval of the law."

"We appeal to the people not to be deceived by the plea for so-called 'moderation' in the prohibition law, nothing less than destruction of the prohibition law. . . . Wine and beer are and have been intoxicating since the dawn of history."

Methodists Censure Remarks

of English Layman Delegate

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 24 (Special)—Statements of Sir Richard Winfrey of London, England, delegate to the Methodist Regional Conference, held in this city, that "America has not set an example in prohibition enforcement that appeals to anyone except the radical element in any country" and that "prohibition will be more or less a failure until a worthy substitute for a glass of good sparkling beer is found," threw the conference into an uproar and resulted in a resolution of censure being adopted by the conference on the distinguished visitor.

The resolution adopted by the conference deplored the published statements of Sir Richard, which it pointed out were not authorized nor approved by the conference nor the sentiment of the conference. The statements were the only theme of discussion among delegates for several hours. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Later, in explaining the statements, Sir Richard said that when the subject of prohibition was discussed, he, he did not mean necessarily that such "substitute" should be of alcoholic content. As to the other statement, he meant that "prohibition should be done by local option, gradually."

Sir Richard, together with William Ward, also of London, are two of the most distinguished laymen attending the conference.

FORD ROAD SEEKS EXTENSION

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Application for extension of the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Detroit & Ironport Railroad, Henry Ford's line, for authority to construct 15 miles of new line from Petersburg, Mich., to Toledo, O.

Woman Wins Seattle Mayoral Primary, Defeating Incumbent

Mrs. Landes, Who Favors City Manager Plan, Leads Over E. J. Brown

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 24 (AP)—Two women candidates for the nomination for Mayor ran in primaries here and in Tacoma and one was successful. The winner was Mrs. Bertha K. Landes, wife of a University of Washington professor, who led Mayor Edwin J. Brown of Seattle by more than 1000 votes.

The Rev. Anna J. Meyer, candidate for the mayoralty nomination in Tacoma, trailed the ticket in the primary, receiving only 107 votes.

The successful candidate were Melvin G. Tennent, steel manufacturer, and Mayor Angelo V. Fawcett.

A third woman, Mrs. Kathryn A. Miracle, figured in the primary. She was nominated to make the race on the councilmanic ticket in Seattle.

The election for mayor in both cities will be held March 9 and in Seattle there is the possibility that whoever is elected to the municipal executive office will be granted an honor, as Mrs. Landes, who often has assailed Mayor Brown and his policies, is in favor of the city manager form of government.

At the March election the voters will decide whether to abolish the elective office of mayor and substitute the manager form of government.

POSTAL SERVICE
HEAD DISCUSSES
BOSTON AFFAIRS

Postmaster-General, However, Shys Off Question of New Federal Building

Arrival of Harry S. New, Postmaster General, at Boston today, stimulated new interest in postal and business circles in the proposed new Federal Building here and was generally regarded as a step in advancing the undertaking.

The present building has been considered obsolete for years and not only post-office officials but business men and the Boston Chamber of Commerce have actively sought consideration by Congress for modern quarters.

Mr. New was greeted by Roland M. Baker, postmaster at Boston, but for reasons not brought out, declined to discuss the project. "Nobody can say anything about it," was all he would say. Later he visited Governor Fuller and Mayor Nichols.

Provision Already Made

Provision for expenditure of \$6,000,000 for Boston is made in a bill already passed by the House, assuming that it completes its legislative journey intact, gives rise to speculation in local circles as to the methods to be used in providing the new building. Two alternatives are plainly offered, i.e., raze the old structure and build on the same site or use the present building for other purposes and establish the post office headquarters in another location.

Congestion at the Federal Building not only applies to the post office but to the courts, the naturalization office and other governmental departments located there. The bill that has passed the House provides for an expenditure of \$10,510,000 for construction of new federal buildings in Massachusetts and will confer the existing quarters. This is to be expended in a period of 7½ years.

The bill also provides \$95,000 for expansion of facilities at the Fitchburg post office, a city where Mr. New is to be highly honored as the Fitchburg Chamber of Commerce on general post office procedure. He is to outline the history and development of the Post Office Department and explain the system of conducting post office business. While in Fitchburg Mr. New will be the guest of Frank H. Foss (R.), Representative from Massachusetts.

Postal Tubes and Air Service

Mr. New will return to Boston tomorrow afternoon and take the Federal Express tomorrow night for Washington, where he has several important meetings to attend Friday. Although the House conference committee on the post office appropriation bill reported yesterday its refusal to accept the Senate amendment, sponsored by William Butler (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, providing \$24,000 for the Boston postal tube service, Mr. New is still hopeful that the appropriation will be made. The decision of the committee was not final, he said, and the question would come up for a vote in the House, probably on Thursday.

"I anticipate the House will instruct the conferees to insist on acceptance of the amendment providing for the Boston tubes," said Mr. New, though at the same time, admitting that his thought was a "mere guess." Mr. New is strongly in favor of the pneumatic tube restoration in Boston and has so recommended at various times of late. Martin B. Madden (R.), Representative from Illinois, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations is opposed to tube service as a general thing.

Mr. New talked with Mr. Butler as late as yesterday afternoon, and said that he was still hopeful that the measure would be adopted, authorizing restoration of the tubes. "I believe the House will agree," continued Mr. New.

Regarding air mail service, Mr. New said that as soon as the local company having the contract was ready, the service to Boston would start.

To Oppose Child Labor

Reaffirmation of the department's approval of the prohibition of child labor will be expressed, calling for the "speedy passage of such federal and state legislation as will prevent the exploitation and promote the welfare of the children of America."

Co-operation of all patriotic citizens and all agencies for public good in the campaign to wipe out illiteracy in the United States will be recommended, along with legislation to clear the title of lands to lands granted by the national Government for the support of common and public schools, a balanced program for health and physical education and steps already taken to set up a model school system in Washington.

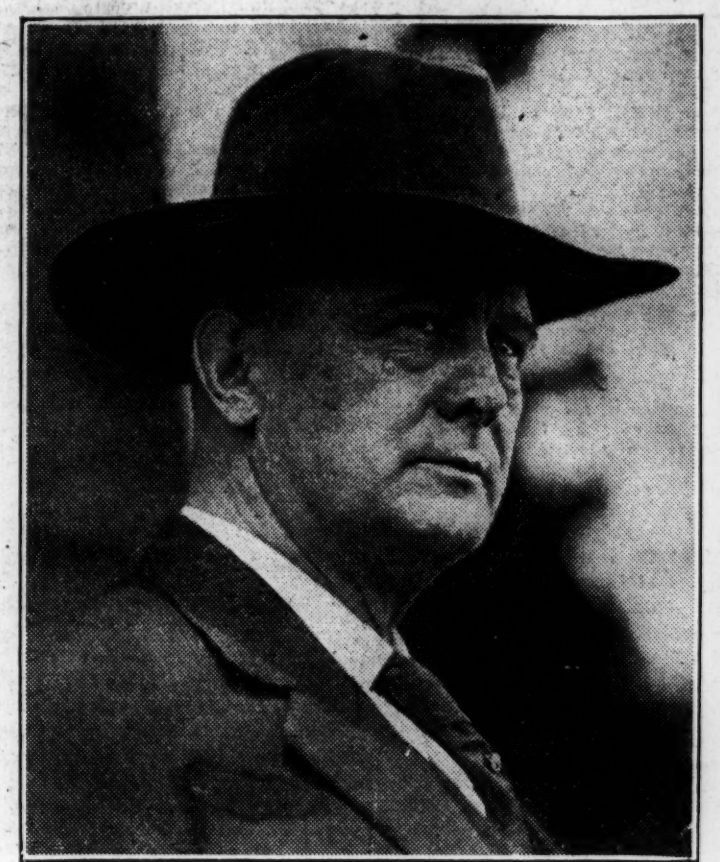
The department again will be asked to approve a direct appeal to Congress to pass the pending bill to establish a federal department of education and to approve rural school improvements, especially provision for adequate supervision by professionally trained persons and a standard of salaries in rural schools such as will attract and hold teachers.

Dividing their attention between the joint hearing by committees of Congress on the Federal education bill and the sessions of their own convention, the educators are bringing out more and more clearly the need for training school administrators on a level comparable with that of other professions.

While prospective lawyers have been attending law schools, prospective public school superintendents have been taking general arts courses in colleges. Now sufficient material on administration has been developed to warrant professional schools, and in some cases as courses are being offered for one, two, or three years, to train those seeking administrative positions in the schools.

A series of speeches on the junior high school was opened by Herbert S. West of Rochester, N. Y., who charged that too many pupils are being supported in high schools at public expense. He asserted that great waste to the community and great injustice to the individual results from crowding the high schools with pupils without special aptitude who nevertheless plan to enter the professions, and that meanwhile the

He Sees That Your Letters Are Delivered

HARRY S. NEW
Postmaster-GeneralTeachers Ask Adult Example
in Training Good Citizens

Obedience to Law by Parents Stressed as Solution for Revolt of Youth Problem

By MARJORIE SHULER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—The fact that practice, not precept, on the part of adults will solve the problems of the observance of law and the revolt of youth will be driven home by the convention of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association. Resolutions to this effect are now being drawn by a committee headed by Payson Smith, Superintendent of Education in Massachusetts, and will come before the convention at the end of another 24 hours.

The resolutions will contain a tribute to the "essential cleanness, frank courage and decent idealism of American young manhood and womanhood," and will confess the obligation which adults owe to them of setting the examples which they desire youth to follow in developing character and citizenship to the end that there may be obedience to law, respect for government, and tolerance. In the final analysis the resolution declares that divine wisdom may be trusted as expressed in right thinking.

The committee also is drafting a resolution bearing on the subject of the teaching of human evolution, taking the line that "only that education can be free which provides under conditions appropriate to the age of the student complete liberty to seek answers to any honest question" and that "while legislation seeking to control the matter of the curriculum may impede educational progress, it has not the power to alter, modify or set aside any immutable law of nature, of science, or of God."

The entire junior high school program rests upon provision for the individual differences between pupils and without such provision no junior high school can lay claim to the title declared Calvin O. Davis of Ann Arbor, Mich. He said: "Our school is completely saturated with the theory of individual differences of pupils to the extent that our so-called required courses and our regular school procedure are not insisted upon when we are dealing with an individual for whom special treatment apparently is better."

"The emphasis in the consideration of junior high school problems is shifting from administration or

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

EMPLOYEES OWN OIL

STOCK NEXT IN TOTAL TO ROCKEFELLER JR.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—A group of employees of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, numbering 16,358, have become the largest holders of common stock in the company next to John D. Rockefeller Jr. They have acquired title to common stock having an aggregate market value of \$39,000,000 under the employees' stock-purchasing plan inaugurated by the company five years ago.

Thirty-seven per cent of all employees took advantage of the plan, and their acquisition of title increases the number of common stockholders to 45,000. Their \$84,041 shares acquired under the plan, represent more than 4 per cent of the company's outstanding common stock, and as a group they will rank next to John D. Rockefeller Jr.

The department again will be asked to approve a direct appeal to Congress to pass the pending bill to establish a federal department of education and to approve rural school improvements, especially provision for adequate supervision by professionally trained persons and a standard of salaries in rural schools such as will attract and hold teachers.

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HARD COAL SOLD
AT \$3 ADVANCE BY
BOSTON DEALER

Shipment of 22 Cars Is Quickly Disposed of, It Is Reported

RISE IN PRICE CAUSES
CONSIDERABLE TALK

Many Tons of Welsh Coal Are Available and Other Cargoes Expected Soon

With the arrival of the first shipment of anthracite in Boston today since the settlement of the Pennsylvania coal strike the price went to \$19, an increase of \$3 a ton. The single dealer who received the entire allotment reported it all sold at noon today.

The shipment consisted of a trainload of 22 cars, all having egg, stove and nut sizes, and was consigned to a single local dealer.

Because it was reported when the strike was settled that no advance in price was anticipated at the mines, the \$3 retail increase caused much comment in Greater Boston. Reports were received from New York that an advance of \$1 to \$1.50 is being quoted there and generally throughout districts in closer proximity to the Pennsylvania fields. The freight rates of \$4.35 to Boston via the Boston & Maine have remained unchanged, but are about 20 cents more over the New Haven via which this particular shipment was made.

Coincident with the news of the Pennsylvania anthracite increase, an announcement was made of a reduction in the price of Welsh coal from \$22 to \$19. With a considerable supply of Welsh coal on hand one steamer with more than 6000 tons is being discharged here while another is due tonight.

"Notification of price changes are the only handicap to filling all orders for this coal as fast as they come in. Despite the efforts to catch up on deliveries, by working Sunday and Monday, many orders are waiting to be filled, but gradually the companies are gaining on them."

The average rise in the wholesale price of anthracite at the mines is from 30 to 50c a ton over prices prevailing last fall. The wholesale price of "big company" coal of the sizes in this shipment would average about \$9 per gross ton at the mines, though an official of the consignee company today said this lot cost \$9.50 per gross ton at the mines.

Many coal consumers have favored the substitutes, to be sure, and probably will continue to use them, with an effect on prices yet to be determined.

New York Dealers in Move

to Keep Coal Prices Down

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—Coal dealers of this city have agreed to the use of a clearing house for the appointment of hard coal among themselves until the supply has reached normal, in order to keep the price at the lowest level, it was announced by Col. John J. Byrne, state fuel administrator.

Colonel Byrne urged buyers of anthracite to purchase only half the amount needed and to buy soft coal to make up for the remainder.

The division of the fuel as it comes into the city will begin within a few days.

While increases are forecast here the price in Manhattan, it was said, would be \$15.50 a ton, compared with \$14 to \$14.50 when the strike went into effect. The Brooklyn and Queens price will be \$16.50 a ton as compared with \$15 to \$15.50 six months ago.

Increased demands by independent companies are given as reasons for a possible advance. Dealers overstocked with soft coal and coke, it was said, would attempt to work off some of their stock on hard coal users by insisting on the purchase of a certain quantity of substitutes with each load of hard coal.

Some dealers were of the opinion that most of the soft coal and coke now in the yards would be in the consumers' bins within two weeks, and that by the time these supplies were exhausted the normal supply of hard coal would begin to reach the market. No predictions were made as to whether the trade custom of lopping off 50 cents a ton on April 1 to encourage early buying would go into effect this year.

Six Carloads at Worcester

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 24 (AP)—This city received its first consignment of hard coal today when six carloads of anthracite arrived to be distributed among several dealers.

VIRGINIA ASSEMBLY


SEEKS TO ESTABLISH

"AMERICAN HAGUE"

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 24 (AP)—The General Assembly of Virginia has memorialized the other 12 states representing the original 13 colonies to appoint committees to co-operate with Virginia and the Federal Government, toward the erection of a world forum of freedom at Yorktown.

Introduced by delegate Ashton Dovell of Williamsburg, the resolution asked that these states appoint committees which would work along with the Virginia committee to be appointed by Congress to work out plans for the structure commemorating the surrender of Cornwallis, in which the nations of the world would be invited to meet to settle their differences.</

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339 Broadway, Chelsea

Brookline
399 Broadway, South Boston
673 Centre St., Jamaica Plain
303 Washington St., Newton
483 Main St., Waltham
38 Central Sq., E. Boston
399 Broadway, Chelsea

PUBLIC WORKS TO AID JOBLESS

New National Effort to Deal With Great Britain's Un- employment Started

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 24.—A new national effort to deal with Great Britain's unemployment problem has started. In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Lloyd George proposed such an effort, based upon the proposition that the present system of subsidizing local authorities to deal with exceptional conditions in particular areas be replaced by public utility work of a national character, which would permanently increase the resources of the state.

This was taken up by the Government speakers and an unusual sight was subsequently witnessed of Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in an animated friendly discussion first with Mr. Lloyd George and afterward with Walter Runciman, Mr. Lloyd George's radical lieutenant in the Opposition.

Mr. Lloyd George's case is that unemployment in Britain has ceased to be temporary and exceptional and has become permanent and normal, thus requiring broader treatment. He suggested national drainage reclamation works as most likely to increase the permanent resources, but numerous other schemes are also under discussion.

A further 25,000 decrease in unemployed numbers is today announced. The total has thus become 100,000 less than a year ago. It still stands, however, at over 1,100,000, though, as Sir Kingsley Wood for the Government pointed out in the House last night, the State has already lent £30,000,000 to the local authorities to provide work.

The gravest element in the situation is the deterioration in character, especially among the young, which unemployment brings, since with British industries quiescent it is impossible to provide enough openings for new entrants, and many lads are growing up on the dole. A hundred unemployed miners recently transferred from Durham to the new Staveley pits in Derbyshire, for example, are reported to have returned to their homes, being unable to cope with the new conditions, though some are so anxious for employment that they cycled 200 miles to obtain it.

This is a situation which the new movement hopes to improve.

FOREIGN PRIESTS LEAVE MEXICO CITY

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 24 (Special).—One hundred and fourteen priests in Mexico City and the surrounding federal district, fearful of being arrested and deported, have left their charges. Fifty-nine have left Mexico for foreign countries, others going into hiding until the dispute between church and Government can be settled. The barely 400 foreign priests remaining throughout the Republic, apart from those mentioned, have also ceased to officiate in Mexican churches, and 250 already have left.

World News in Brief

Patterson, N. J. (P).—The coke plant of the American Locomotive Company will be closed because of a lack of work. The company's Montreal plant was closed some time ago.

Los Angeles (P).—The Beverly Hills estate of Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford is to be sold. They plan to build a Spanish hacienda farther back in the hills. The couple will leave soon on a tour of Europe.

New York (P).—The Independent Wireless Telegraph Company has announced that it has petitioned the United States Supreme Court for rehearing of the litigation between it and the Radio Corporation of America, in which the Supreme Court held that the Radio Corporation holds exclusive license to use De Forest vacuum tubes in radio-casting.

Nogales, Ariz. (P).—Definite assurance that he would again be a candidate for the presidency of Mexico, was given by Gen. Alvaro Obregón, when friends from the border of the Republic gathered at his ranch home at Cajeme, Sonora, on Feb. 18 to celebrate the anniversary of his birth, it was learned here.

San Juan, P. R. (P).—Recommendation has been made to Congress that the limit for farm loans in Porto Rico made by the Federal Land Bank be raised from \$10,000 to \$25,000, the same limit now in force in the United States. This recommendation has been made with the indorsement of the Federal Land Bank of Baltimore, of which the San Juan Bank is a branch.

Cleveland (P).—An ordinance prohibiting publication or distribution in any form of racing odds, or other information pertaining to betting on horse races has been adopted by city council, effective April 5.

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Mexico. Foreign nuns have not been ordered to leave the country.
The Minister of the Interior said that the Government knew of numerous convents and monasteries working secretly, and that the Government would make a nation-wide hunt for them, as it intends to enforce the provisions of the law prohibiting convents and religious vows. President Calles says the Government will be inflexible in its enforcement of the law, no matter whom or what interests it affects; so that the hopes of Roman Catholics that the Government would be satisfied with a show of strength seem definitely destroyed.

RIFF ACTIVITY TO BE RESUMED

Spain to Engineer Attack of Heights Where Guns Are Now Concealed

By Special Cable
MADRID, Feb. 24.—After a period of relative calm, lasting some months, fighting is about to break out again in Morocco. The Spanish Government publishes a communiqué to the effect that operations will take place shortly in the Tetuan zone against the enemy on the heights. It appears that a considerable number of shells have recently fallen on the town, causing numerous casualties. The Moors having concealed guns in caves in such a way that all attempts of aviators to dislodge them have failed.

In order to render living in Tetuan more secure, it has now been decided to undertake an attack on the heights, using principally native contingents. The operation, it is expected, will be found difficult, owing to the exceedingly rough country. Some tribes are showing restlessness, but the Spaniards hope this summer to see the subjugation of districts that as yet have not submitted.

By Special Cable
TANGIER, Morocco, Feb. 24.—The new gun with which the Rifians have recommenced shelling Tetuan appears to be of a higher calibre than any used hitherto. It is situated in a cave on top of a high, steep escarpment, and consequently will be very difficult to dislodge. The Spanish guns being of lower calibre and consequently higher trajectory, have been unable to hit the cave's mouth. Possibly to destroy the gun may mean the employment of a large force and the risking of heavy losses. Otherwise things are proceeding satisfactorily in the zone, most of the Anjara tribes having now delivered up their arms, all that remain being a few villages which never have shown a particularly bellicose attitude.

BELGO-SOVIET PACT OUTLINED
By Special Cable
BRUSSELS, Feb. 24.—Pol de Teller, formerly counselor of the Belgian Embassy in London and recently appointed chief of the European section of the Belgian Foreign Office, is to meet Christian Rakovsky in Paris today to discuss the possibility of concluding a Belgo-Russian commercial agreement.

Moultrie, Ga. (P).—Efforts are being made to keep the production of the Georgia watermelon from increasing, notwithstanding that last year's crop was one of the most profitable ever marketed. The association desires to keep from flooding markets in the north and east.

San Francisco (Special).—Two stones bearing a religious inscription written in about 300 B. C. have been discovered in an Egyptian collection stored away by the Anthropological Museum, University of California. The stones were "cached" away in 1866.

Vienna (P).—Twenty-six public bathhouses have been built in the city since the war which, with the three already existing, can take care of upwards of 30,000 people at one time. About 100,000 persons daily avail themselves of these facilities at a cost to each of the equivalent of 5 cents. This includes soap and towels.

Tampico, Mexico (P).—The local chamber of commerce has purchased about \$250,000 worth of bonds to finance a proposed highway from Matamoros, on the American border, to Tampico, which former Gov. Charles N. Haskell of Oklahoma, plans to construct. It is the belief that such a road would bring greater business into the region, in addition to being the first highway connecting Tampico with the United States.

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LOCARNO PACTS AWAIT APPROVAL

Parliament Likely to Rally Round French Premier— Guarantees Temporary

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Feb. 24.—The Locarno agreements are to be discussed tomorrow and Aristide Briand insists on their ratification by Parliament before the end of the week. It is regarded as important to have a vote showing overwhelming approval for the accords when the League of Nations meets in Geneva to admit Germany and thus automatically put the Locarno Pact into operation.

After inquiry the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor finds nearly every section of Parliament, in spite of recent sceptical attacks on the Pact, has the intention of rallying round M. Briand. Even those who were scarcely convinced that the Pact will perform all it promises are anxious to give it every opportunity of working.

German Agreements
A remarkable report by Paul Boncour, after tracing the history of the project and analyzing the text, points out that guarantees such as the occupation of the Rhineland are only temporary. Demilitarization of the Rhineland zone will be a true guarantee, and this is provided voluntarily and definitely by the Pact.

Regarding German agreements with Poland and Czechoslovakia, M. Boncour says they bring a solution to problems in which the possibilities of war lurked. Nevertheless, much remains to be done. M. Boncour suggests a clear definition of an aggressor, and the automatic launching of sanctions against him. A further Mediterranean accord assuring liberty of communications and a Balkan accord are urgently required. "Also it is possible to hope for the day when similar arrangements will be concluded between Russia and its neighbors, Poland and Rumania." Locarno should lead disarmament, and France should associate itself wholeheartedly with the international conference. The reduction in armaments will be in strict proportion to the general security and full disarmament will be the result of full security.

Deprecates Polemics
Incidentally it is repeated in official circles that the conference will only be postponed until May. M. Briand is preparing for the League meeting which, by receiving Germany, will confirm Locarno. He naturally deprecates the polemics which are raised concerning Poland's application for a permanent seat on the Council by the side of Germany. He denies that it was negotiated at Locarno, but it is obvious that both M. Briand and Sir Austen Chamberlain were favorable to Polish claims, and official reports bear out this interpretation of the attitude of the ministers.

It is certainly true that newspaper controversies have created an awkward situation. The questions of the prestige of France, Germany and Poland are now involved. Efforts are being made to find a compromise, and there is an impression in France that in spite of the widespread British opposition, Sir Austen may support the French views and Sweden refrain from exercising its veto.

PEACE IN THE PACIFIC CONFERENCE CALLED

HONOLULU, Feb. 24 (P).—The Australian Labor Party has issued a call for a meeting of the Pacific Conference in November for all Pacific nations, including Canada and the United States, with a view of arriving at a better understanding in respect to the future peace in the Pacific. This information was contained in a message from D. L. McNamara, Secretary of the Labor Party, to A. H. Ford, director of the Pan-Pacific Union here.

More than 100 delegates, including representatives of the Soviet, are expected, Mr. McNamara said.

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Satin and Surah Bayadere Stripe, in two-tone ombre effect, pastel shades, 8 inches wide, 1.75.

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MONSIGNOR CASSIDY: "Lawlessness has not its source, it has its end in prohibition."

COL. E. M. HOUSE: "It ill serves so great a man as Woodrow Wilson for his friends, in mistaken zeal, to claim for him impeccability."

B. H. HIBBARD: "Agriculture cannot be asked to pay the bills of protectionism and remain, as now, outside its shelter."

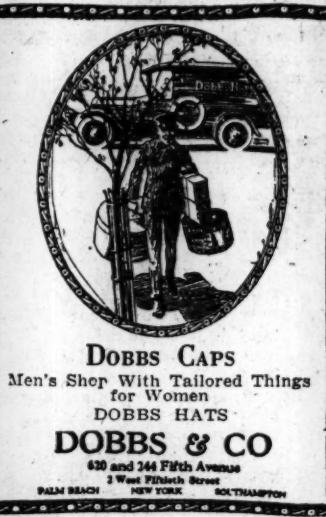
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GEN. PLASTIRAS ARRESTED
ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Feb. 23 (P).—The newspaper Obzor fears from Zara that the General Plastiras, who led the 1922 rebellion in Greece, has been arrested on Yugoslavian soil. The paper says he will be interned in Belgrade, not being extradited to Greece because of his status as a political refugee.

General Plastiras was deported from Greece last October. Later the military council found him responsible for the disaster to the Greek Army in Anatolia in 1922, and ordered that he be court-martialed.



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Loeser's—Main Floor

REICH DUES NOW PAID IN STERLING

Port Charges in Hamburg Refused When Offered in German Currency

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

HAMBURG, (By Mail to London) Feb. 24.—One of the last remnants of the financial chaos of Germany's inflation years has come to light here with a letter published in the press from a shipping firm, drawing attention to the fact that harbor dues in Germany's premier port cannot be paid in German marks and must be settled in English pounds sterling. The firm in question writes that having recently resumed its shipping business in Hamburg harbor, it sent its bookkeeper to the reporting office to register the arrival of a steamer and pay the harbor dues on the vessel.

The firm's messenger carried the sum in German marks for the settlement of the account. To its great astonishment, the money was returned forthwith, the bookkeeper returning with the information that harbor dues were reckoned in sterling and had to be paid in that currency. The firm accordingly sent a check for the amount due made out in pounds. This, however, did not complete the transaction, for the firm next received a demand from the reporting office for 2d. extra, as the money was paid by check. The office refused to accept the equivalent of the 2d. in German currency in payment of this new bill.

To have paid the sum again by check would, the firm points out, have meant making out the check for 4d. In this predicament, the shipowner concerned makes the suggestion that it is high time such an incongruity is done away with. The Hamburg Fremdenblatt agrees, and adds that the Association of Hamburg Ship Brokers and Agents are taking the matter up.

UPPER HOUSE APPROVES CARSON USURY BILL

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Lord Carson's bill to restrict interest rates passed in the House of Lords last night with minor amendments proposed on behalf of the Government. The measure is now to receive facilities for passage in the House of Commons.

The bill prohibits moneylenders' circulars, restricts interest rates and requires a periodical account of statements to clients.

M. COTY PROPOSES FUND TO AID FRANCE

By Special Cable
PARIS, Feb. 24.—In a leading article in the Figaro, Francois Coty, publisher and publisher, offers to contribute 100,000,000 francs to help establish a sinking fund to purify

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French finances, if other firms contribute a proportion of their resources. Meanwhile the Senate, which has restored the sales tax, began its discussion of the long-delayed finance bill today and as a result of many negotiations the present tendency is for the Chamber not to force a fight with the Senate. There is fresh optimism shown in the sudden rise of the franc. Parliamentary moods fluctuate, but for the moment the Chamber registers a desire for conciliation.

TEXTILE UNION CALLED STRONG

New Bedford Has More Than 7000 Operatives Organ- ized, Says Leader

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 24 (P).—Membership in New Bedford locals of the American Federation of Textile Operatives is between 7000 and 8000 workers, Abraham Blinn, first vice-president of the American Federation of Textile Operatives and president of the New Bedford Textile Council, said today.

Mr. Blinn's statement was made in discussing the assertion made by Frank H. McCarthy, organizer of the United Textile Workers of America, that there are only a few organized workers among the thousands in this city.

Mr. Blinn estimated that there were about 30,000 mill workers here. Of this number about 22,000 are not members of Labor organizations. Although day rates in the mills throughout the city are practically the same, the piece rate paid operatives are established by each mill.

There is no defined scale upon which workers are paid. Before there were wage alterations, conferences with officers and committees of the various locals are held. This has always been the usual procedure and we expect it will be continued," Mr. Blinn asserted.

"The union help in this city is the best help and the most intelligent," he added. "They always lead the way and for that reason the mill managements do not fail to consider them in any important matter. An attempt was made about two years ago to bring the two organizations together. These conferences failed. It was understood at that time that no further negotiations in public would be made.

"We are considering that our pledge to that understanding is to be maintained."

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Unloading of Herd of 379 Elk at Middleboro, Mass., Is Begun

Animals Brought From Montana Are Taken in Trucks to the Nemasket Range—Hundreds of Children Witness Arrival of Great Train

MIDDLEBORO, Mass., Feb. 24.—(Special)—Unloading the herd of 379 wild elk, brought here from Montana by Percy R. Jones, president of the Elk Breeding and Grazing Association, was begun today and will be continued until they have been all conveyed on trucks to the Nemasket Range four miles from here.

There are already on the range 100 elk and it is the purpose of Mr. Jones to develop an industry which will provide elk meat for the eastern market.

Weeks ago, it seems, it was known by the children of Middleboro that the trainload of elk, captioned by a group of real western cowboys, would arrive in town and the event was looked forward to by them with the keenest anticipation. The announcement that the animals would not be unloaded yesterday, therefore, came as a distinct disappointment.

But despite this, the youngsters got a real thrill when Bryan "Ike" Melton, a real, dyed-in-the-wool cowboy, wearing all the habiliments of the range, swung from the train. His 12-gallon hat, sheepskin chaps, high-heeled boots and a long gun strapped to his side, was like a vision from the screen of the most thrilling four-reel "western" and the boys let out a yell that sounded like a call across the prairies.

It was Melton's first trip on the Bitter Root Ranch and Middleboro seemed calm and staid in comparison but there were the children, expecting a show, and he decided to do his best to provide it. He saddled his little white pony and with his larval dancing from his saddle, dashed up the street, 500 boys and girls following in a transportation of joy. It was a great reception for "Ike" Melton and it was a great day for Middleboro. He did some fancy riding and made the boys and girls and all the while he was the center of an admiring circle.

The shipment, according to Percy R. Jones, president of the Elk Breeding and Grazing Association, is the largest of live wild animals ever made. The train consisted of 10 cars for the elk, one car for feed and one for the accommodation of the men. Every precaution was taken to safeguard the animals on the long journey. Daniel J. Harkins, curator of the Franklin Park Zoo, made the trip in order that his wide experience concerning the habits and needs of the animals could be drawn upon and in other ways to assist in caring for them. A representative of the American Express Company and railway officials also made the trip to assist in expediting the movement of the train. As a result of this attention the trip from Montana was made on record schedule, almost equal to time made by the fastest express trains.

Each of the cars used for the animals was especially equipped with stalls to accommodate five animals each. Before the journey the elk were dehorned as a further safeguard and the stalls, which were kept under constant surveillance by the attendants, were electrically lighted so as to reduce the possibility of the animals becoming alarmed from the movement of the train and from other strange and unusual surroundings. As a result of the care and attention given to the shipment, the losses were small. It was estimated that the cost of making the shipment was about \$32,000 or \$35 per head.

Nine Days for Loading

Nine days were required to load the animals from the corral to the cars. Warm weather had melted the snow and the roads were hub-deep in mud. Time and again the trucks stalled and had to be pulled out by horse teams, using tons of straw to keep the wagons and trucks from sinking deeper into the mire. Added to this there were stampedes. The animals, used to the "great wide open spaces," found the puffing engines and smelly, throbbing motors far from their liking and they milled and broke until they could be quieted by the attendants.

After the ninth day the herd seemed reassured that their journey was a friendly one. After this there was little trouble. The attendants avoided harsh language and were uniformly kind in their methods which seemed to have the quieting effect so much desired.

About 10 stops were made en route for necessary supplies and to shift from one road to another. The animals were given plenty of water and feed as well as abundant straw for bedding, this adding materially to the comfort and consequent safety of the animals.

Something of the history of the preservation of the American elk is given by Mr. Jones, who believes that the animals can be raised more profitably for food than cattle. He says:

Government Took Control

"The known facts about the Elk which for centuries roamed the country, begins with the fact that the activity back to 1871. Seven Elk were captured. They were sold to an Indian in Pueblo, Colo. He later broke faith with his tribe by marrying a squaw from another tribe in Canada. When he came back, to right himself with his chief, he turned these seven Elk, four females and three males, over to him, who, in turn, sold them to a fellow, Charles Goodnight, of Texas. They were sold three or four times, and finally reached a park in the State of California. The Government assumed control of them, and was glad to for the reason that the Elk as a family were becoming extinct."

"The Government first put elk under fence in 1887. By that time they were beginning to be wiped off the plains and mountains, owing to their systematic slaughter for hides and teeth. The first range was open in South Dakota which is now Custer State Park. At that time about 35 elk were put on the range. This marks the beginning of the Government's herd."

"As the herd grew the elk were

put out in other fenced areas, until, in 1901, Theodore Roosevelt, realizing their value to the country carried out a definite program for preserving the elk. He put in some time with the Jackson Hole herd, near Yellowstone Park and took between 200 and 300, in the winter of 1901-02 placing them on different government ranges. In the meantime state laws were passed to prevent killing the animals.

Became Interested

"In 1913, I became interested and have been corresponding with the Government steadily regarding the possibilities of elk breeding. I wanted to see if the industry could attain the proportions of the reindeer industry of Alaska. In 1921, although the Government was willing and ready to help me, there were still state laws that would not permit me to raise elk on a commercial basis. The existing laws were modified to such an extent that in the fall of 1924 my associates and I, as we were interested in the elk industry, decided that we could start an elk herd."

Put Up Fences

"We put up fences in November, 1924, at Middleboro, Mass. We brought on our first herd of nine elk on Feb. 13, 1925. They came from Rushville, Ill. They all stood the trip well and 10 days after arriving on the range were perfectly contented."

"Elk are very adaptable to any climatic condition. Elk have been shipped and successfully introduced in practically every country in the world, and wherever introduced seem to be as much at home as on the plains and foothills of their present home range, which is the central western states. They have been known to exist and do well entirely on open grass land, and equally as well on entirely wooded land, showing that they are either a browsing animal or a grazing animal. They will stand on their hind legs and feed eight feet from the ground or

will dig through 18 inches of snow to get the grass.

"At the present time it is estimated that there are 70,000 head of elk in the United States, the greater part of these animals being in Yellowstone Park district. Their inadequate range is mostly located in the small confines of Yellowstone Park. It is estimated that there are approximately 24,000 in the southern herd, which in the fall of the year drift down into the Jackson Hole district of Wyoming. These elk scatter around up through the Snake River Valleys, Gallatin Valleys, Gros Ventre Valleys, and other tributary valleys which go to make up the great Yellowstone River."

Familiar Face in Unfamiliar Togs



Daniel J. Harkins, Curator of Franklin Park Zoo, Who Accompanied Shipment of Elk From Montana to Middleboro, Mass.

Music in Boston

Florizel von Reuter

Florizel von Reuter, violinist, gave a recital last night in Symphony Hall. Arthur Fiedler played the piano accompaniment. The program comprised Paganini's Concerto in D major, Bach's Sonata No. 3 in C major (for violin alone), Beethoven's Romance in G major, Mozart's Rondo alla Turca, Sarasate's "The Nightingale," Wieniawski's "Le Carnaval Russe."

Mr. Reuter's program was that of an old-fashioned virtuoso. It was pleasing to hear one of Bach's sonatas for unaccompanied violin which is less often played than its companions. We were spared the Chaconne. But these unaccompanied sonatas really are a source of musical pleasure. With occasional exceptions the violinist playing one of them seems to be struggling with a foe who almost gets the better of him. There is little time for consideration of the music. The audience holds its breath until the last chord has been scraped, and properly impressed by the fact that the piece has been played without accompaniment, which it considers as a stunt similar to hanging by the toes from a trapeze, applauds. It may be that these pieces of Bach contain beautiful music. If so, it is only on the rarest occasions that a violinist succeeds in revealing it. Mr. von Reuter battled nobly with this piece. He has nimble fingers and good intonation. His tone throughout the evening, however, was hardly of warm and sympathetic quality. On the interpretative side he is seldom more than conventional. Now and again he turns a phrase with a semblance of feeling, but in the main the music falls from his bow in stereotyped fashion. S. M.

B. & A. ADDS STEEL COACHES

The Boston & Albany Railroad has just received and put into its suburban train service between Boston and Riverside, the last one of 20 additional steel passenger coaches of the same type as the 50 coaches which were put into service in February of 1925. This makes 70 of these new all-steel, special-model passenger coaches for suburban service now running on the B. & A., both on the main line to Riverside, and on the Highland branch.

Gebhard-Keller

Heinrich Gebhard, pianist, and Harrison Keller, violinist, gave a recital in Jordan Hall last night. The program comprised D'Indy's Sonata Op. 59; Beethoven's Sonata Op. 12, No. 1; Strauss' "Improvisation" from Sonata Op. 18, and John Powell's "Virginia Reel" from "Sonata Virginalis."

An audience of good size and great friendliness greeted these musicians. To mention the individual playing of either must be to repeat former words and phrases, yet there were a few outstanding features. The increasing suavity and refinement of Mr. Keller's playing becomes more apparent at each succeeding hearing. He is a man who, apparently, could not produce a brutal tone if he would and would not if he could. Gebhard has created a place peculiar to himself on the concert stage. His excellent qualities as soloist are now supplemented by equally excellent qualities as an ensemble player.

The D'Indy sonata must have interested both players, otherwise they would not have performed the entire four movements. On a first hearing, one gains the impression that the composer wrote a series of them to be played by two players, and, sad to relate, somewhat dull. Even the painstaking work of Mr. Gebhard and Mr. Keller failed to reveal any great amount of human interest in the first movement, Moderato, although there were occasional measures of real beauty.

The Beethoven sonata was admirably done. Here is a work of familiar parts, old in years but surprisingly young and vigorous in content. Phrase for phrase, pianist and violinist answered each other in kind, producing a well-nigh perfect ensemble.

The "Improvisation" shows a sentimental, although appealing Strauss. It was cleverly played, coming as it did before the toe-tapping "Virginia Reel" from the Powell sonata. Both numbers were played with nice balance of tone and nuance.

Old Colony Town Hears Yell of the Western Plains



Cowboys Who Arrived at Middleboro, Mass., With Herd of 400 Elk. From Left to Right They Are Bryan (Ike) Melton and Percy and Maurice Jones.

Elite of Pedigreed Dog World Parade in Boston's Annual Show

Mechanics Building Exhibition Imitated by Junior Display of Unclassified Entries in Sidewalk Contests Presided Over by Boy Judges

While a score and more small boys and their own merry, unpedigreed dogs held a dog show of their own on the sidewalk before Mechanics Building today the elite of the pedigreed dog world paraded in solemn file before judges within, in the Eastern Dog Club's fourteenth annual show, and cast their more tutored manners and conventional, splendid appearance on the side of competition for ribbons of merit and high honors to add to previously won records.

The sidewalk show had many points to recommend it that the inside show lacked. It had humor in abundance. Competition was certainly as keen, although the judgments were for unusual trophies of strings and bright tin badges. An element of hazard and romance was infused into the task of small-boy judges, elected by popular acclaim, when they came to decide between the merits, say, of a sprightly black and tan whose claims to being an Alreale would have been loudly decried by the thoroughbred indoors, and a huge, mottled mastiff of powerful frame and stern countenance, but, unaccountably, the delicate, mincing step of a greyhound. Many a visitor paused long enough to watch it and to exhibit a degree of amusement that quite failed to distinguish most observers indoors.

Shepherd Dog Competition

The two judging rings of yesterday were made into one today that Otto Gross of Fair Oaks, Pa., might have ample room for the judging of shepherd dogs.

The wall-scaling contest, to which this afternoon was entirely given over, obviously heightened interest in the morning's judging, since it brought first ring-view of some of the scaling contestants and the excitement, a season or two ago, that the shepherd dog had passed the peak of its sudden and phenomenal interest in the United States, looked to be a decided mistake.

Early in the day it was known that two beautiful specimens from the Zeitgeist kennels, Lily, a pure white and sharing some of the gazelle-like appearance that characterizes Julie, who is often associated with the famous Strongheart in the films, and Voz von Kranchfeld had taken many special honors. So that their entrance into the contest for further honors was watched with unusual interest.

Walter Channing, Boston real estate dealer, who has been selected dogs in Quebec and is on the eve of the point-to-point event in New Hampshire, took a good proportion of the prizes offered in the Norwegian Elkhound classes. Dr. H. W. Church, judge, with his Duke Y. Prince, Boris of Liffel and Grim of Liffel, Grim took best in the breed and the other successful competitors were elkhoums from the Vindval kennels and those entered by Mr. and Mrs. John B. Brainerd Jr., and by Miss A. Thelma Austin.

Among Top Awards

Pike in the Samoyede classes. Dr. H. W. Church, judge, Gertrude F. Given, of South West, Mass.; to Morgan Wing, Millbrook, N. Y.; Alfred A. Gazette, of Boston; Mrs. Bertha E. A. Lash, of Boston; Mrs. Thomas Carlton, Salem, Mass.; Dr. H. W. Church, judge, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Johnson, Bradford, Mass.

Ralph E. Painchaud, Everett, Mass., took first in the novice dogs of Russian Wolfhound classes. Dr. H. W. Church, judge, with his Duke Y. Prince, Boris of Liffel and Grim of Liffel, Grim took best in the breed and the other successful competitors were elkhoums from the Vindval kennels and those entered by Mr. and Mrs. John B. Brainerd Jr., and by Miss A. Thelma Austin.

In general the representation of show chows, Tyler Morse, judge, seemed less numerous than usual, but the quality was noticeable, and Champion Greenacre Pecknall Teen Tail, owned by the Greenacre Kennels, Fairfield, Conn., always well up in the rank of championship owners at the important shows throughout the United States, was declared best show in the show.

Blue Fun Lens, owned by W. C.

Read, Arlington, Mass., in addition to taking the first in the puppy class was first in the open for dogs other than red. Blue Fun Lens was agreed to be one of the most spectacular puppy blues that has been entered in the Boston show for some seasons and another year ought to see him well able to gather in numerous championships that not dependent upon the limitations of puppyhood.

Blue Fun Lens Wins

Other firsts in the show classes were taken by Fuller Punch, owned by J. B. Curley, Dorchester, Mass.; Greenacre the Crimson Kid; Red King, Cambridge, owned by A. E. Chandler, Cambridge; Hor Quah, owned by Mrs. G. W. Beechworth, West Charleston, Vt.; Black Ming, owned by Fred A. Carr, Worcester; Ken Lu Hoham, owned by Ken Lu Kennels, Ridgewood, N. J.; and Blue Y. Layo Kennel, owned by F. McNamara, Warr, Mass.

Much interest was manifested in the St. Bernard classes, Edwin H. Norris, judge, because of the record rolled up at New York by Herculeen Indomitable, owned by Mrs. William Burden, Newport, R. I. Herculeen Indomitable bore off the award for the best St. Bernard in the Boston show and first in other classes went to her Lady Cuitana, White Star Kiki Girl, owned by Mrs. T. E. L. Kemp, now reserve and several firsts in other classes.

Best in the Pekinese

In the Pekinese classes judged by Mrs. Harry L. Sears, Marvel of Shantung, of T'sen kennels, owned by Mrs. J. B. Hadaway, Swampscott, was best, and the best Irish setter was McNamara's Irish Rose, owned by Philip F. McNamara, Warr, Mass. Kuma, owned by Elizabeth Blackburn, Boston, took best in the Japanese Spaniels class and Alice Roosevelt, owned by Marion A. Porter, Jamaica Plain, captured best in the English spaniel class.

In the Pomeranian classes Mrs. Vincent Matta, judge, Brilliant Gold Leaf, owned by Mrs. Marion N. Leahy, Jamaica Plain, took first for puppy dogs; Lady Pat, owned by Philip F. McNamara, Warr, Mass., took first for the breed; Eastney Gold Fluff took winners' dogs; Magistrate Black Diamond swept off with numerous honors offered for black and Mrs. Smith's Lady Pat took other prizes in the orange or sable classes.

This evening's session, the final of the show, will be given over to judging sporting dogs, working dogs, terriers, a variety group of toys, non-sporting dogs and best dog in the show and the award of the unclassified special prizes. It will bring forth a grande assemblage of the judges in several rings and the number of classes coming into the competitions in them is unusually large and interesting.

HIGH AVERAGE MADE BY A YALE STUDENT

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 24 (AP)—Among the 26 seniors and 17 juniors elected to the Yale chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, announced last night, was John H. G. Pierson '27, of New York City, whose average of 96.4 for three years is one of the highest. Others elected included Alfred Bingham '27, of New Haven, son of United States Senator Hiram Bingham of Connecticut; Reginald D. Root '26, Leroy, N. Y., captain of the football team and a football player, and William S. Wallace '26, Madison, S. India, football player.

NEW BISHOP SOON TO BE CONSECRATED

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 24 (AP)—April 21 has been tentatively selected as the date of consecration as bishop of New Hampshire, the Rev. John T. Dallas, vicar of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, Boston. It was announced here yesterday, when it became known that a majority of the standing committees of the several church dioceses had approved the election. The presiding bishop has been notified of the approval of the laity, and is now polling the bishops. When a majority of the bishops shall have approved the election, the date will be definitely fixed by the presiding bishop and Dr. Dallas.

WELCOME HOME FOR GOVERNOR

Maine Executive Is Greeted by 400 Members of the State House Family

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 24 (Special)—Gov. Ralph C. Brewster, just back from his southern trip, was given a welcome home last night by the some 400 members of the State House family. Old Colonial colors, buff and blue, predominated in the decoration scheme.

Governor and Mrs. Brewster and their sons, Owen and Charles, were escorted from the executive department to the rotunda on the second floor, while an orchestra played "Hail to the Chief." The Governor and his family were escorted to chairs placed upon a dais, the lights were turned off, and the spotlight thrown upon them.

The home-coming was signified in a unique manner by a representation of Plymouth Rock, bearing the words, "Return of the Pilgrims, Feb. 23, 1926." This was the handwork of Ralph Coombs, curator of the state museum.

The spotlight was then shifted to the grand staircase where were seated the chorus of 50 voices, all state house talent, and in the background was seen a life-size painting of George Washington.

Henry E. Dunnack, state librarian, gave the address of welcome, the concluding paragraph of which was as follows:

"Your leadership through the months has revealed to all that the keynote of your purpose is a high regard for efficient public service; your example of devotion to the State, and her interests is most inspiring. Your efforts to make known her wealth in goods in opportunities and character have created a new interest in the State, and called into action an intelligent enthusiasm that will do much to give the State a commanding place of leadership."

The bond of friendship existing between the State House family and the Governor and the spirit of co-operation in the Capitol building, formed the subject of the toast, to the Governor and family, given by Attorney-General Raymond Fellows.

Greetings to Governor and Mrs. Brewster from the State House women were extended by Miss Marion Brainerd, who following her remarks by presenting Mrs. Brewster a basket of exquisite Maine grown flowers.

There were a number of vocal and instrumental solos by State House talent, and a buffet lunch, followed by dancing.

CHINA'S AWAKENING VIEWED BY DR. HSIEH

Address Delivered to Boston University Audience

Continued pressure of foreign powers in the domestic affairs of China will result in China's awakening of what the country considers "unequal treaties," Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, Williamstown Institute of Politics lecturer and manager of the Chinese Trade Bureau in Boston, declared in an address before the Boston University College of Practical Arts and Letters today.

Dr. Hsieh said that the domination of China through tariff measures forced by outside nations and the system of extraterritoriality are arousing China to a new nationalist consciousness.

"The incident in Shanghai may be characterized as the catalytic echo of the shot that was heard around the world," he said. "The sacrifice of these youths was the signal of the reawakening of a new China—a China that will now insist of 'no' in its vocabulary where further encroachment on its rights and aspirations as a free nation as well as the great significance of the Tariff Conference which has just been held in Peking."

Leaving aside for a moment the particular incident we have been discussing, looking only to the broad facts of the situation in China today as a whole and the student body in particular, I venture to say the best elements among the Chinese youth of China in the movement came out strongly with some pronouncement of policy—a call to which all responsible men and organizations have reacted. How far and to what extent the destiny of China shall be carried depends largely in the ability of controlling our ardent juniors.

"We expect progress and wish to see changes—no matter how phenomenal they may seem—I am only concerned as to its natural course. Do not confuse nationalism with Bolshevism in China."

JUNIOR CLUBS HONOR MR. MOSES

Message From President Coolidge Received

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 24 (Special)—A miniature copy of Junior Achievement Hall, done in bronze, was presented by Junior Achievement Club members to Horace A. Moses, giving the largest building erected last year on the Eastern States Exposition grounds, at a luncheon given at Junior Achievement Training Institute today in connection with the annual meeting of the Eastern States Agricultural and Industrial League.

A message was read from Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, giving assurance of his continued interest in the work of the Junior Achievement Clubs. Gillett, United States Senator from Massachusetts, who said: "No effort can be better directed, and you have my heartiest sympathy and good will."

Trene H. Burnham, chairman of the division of homemaking, department of the American Home, General Federation of Women's Clubs, sent a letter praising the information center opened in various cities by the Home Bureau of the league. There were several others from leaders in lines of work in which the league is interested.

Heads Manufacturers

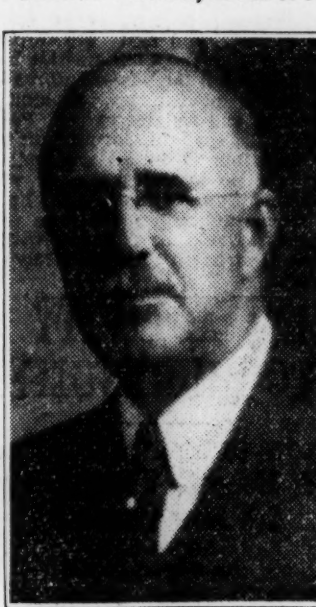


Photo by Gary Franklin W. Hobbs

Wayside Inn Sign Found in Hayloft

Farmer Says Henry Ford May Have It "If He's a Mind to Call for It"

WELLESLEY, Mass., Feb. 24 (AP)—The sign that used to swing over the front door of the Wayside Inn at Sudbury has been found in a Wellesley Hills hayloft, and Henry Ford, who now owns the inn, may have the sign. "If he's a mind to call for it."

William Diehl, a farmer, who came into possession of the ancient sign 20 years ago, due to the relic out of the chaff of years today. A score of years ago, he said, a party of Harvard students, bent on a lark, hired one of his sleighs for a trip to Sudbury.

When the sleigh was returned, the sign was in it, and Mr. Diehl tossed it into his loft. It shows a prancing chestnut horse on a gaily painted background, and bears the title, "Wayside Inn." A painter who examined the work said it must have been done 80 years ago.

ART

Emil Ahlborn

At the Twentieth Century Club on Joy Street there are shown portraits and landscapes by Emil Ahlborn. One may approach the canvases of this artist with the expectations of a felicitous brushwork, for his performance is one of utmost regard for the finer possibilities of the medium. Whether it is in the portrait, or the landscape, he seems to seek the beauty of quiet that rests in the subject. In the portrait there is an understanding of the qualities in personality of his sitters as revealed in the calmness of facial expression, in the simplicity of dress, in the rich illuiveness of sentiment. In the landscape there is an approach to nature in the seeking for just those qualities in the landscape that the artist has a feeling for nature in its more sympathetic moments when it relates a more quiet sustained poetry.

Carroll S. Tyson Jr.

At the St. Botolph Club on Newbury Street there are on view paintings and pastels by Carroll S. Tyson, Jr. Without indulging in any of the technical tricks for attracting the eye to subjects of the outdoors, this artist has succeeded in making his landscapes strong, expansive, alive. The color is not brilliant, the lines are not sharp, but the ensemble has a vigor all its own. There is breadth and aliveness in the larger panoramic compositions, little detail, but intimation of the importance of each little thing, its shape and color to the entire picture. The artist abstracts the beauty of these larger views with a remarkable feeling for large space and the contribution of the numerous details of the landscape in them. Some scenes of little villages in New England show the quaintness of the old ramshackle houses, Mount Desert, Ellsworth, and other places along the coast furnish his brush with appropriate material. Several figure subjects in pastel reveal the artist in another light. One sketch of a young Negress is remarkably drawn with his understanding of surface and light and form.

Frederick E. Lowell

Frederick E. Lowell's water colors are the present offering in the Copley gallery on Newbury Street. Copley and the Elizabeth Islands have furnished the sunny material for his art. He catches the elusive sunlight on the sand, brilliant, dazzling, absorbing color and form itself. There is little detail in his pictures for he is interested in the beauty of contrast, in the strength of dwelling upon a single effect.

Doll & Richards

An "old master's exhibit is announced by Doll & Richards for this fortnight. One steps aside for the moment, in the round of galleries, from the efforts and problems of contemporary artists to enjoy the successful and accepted efforts of painters of the past. Here there are the beauties of the old Italian schools, the Dutch, and Flemish, and German. Among the masters represented, there are pictures by Lorenzo Lotto, Hans Maier, Rubens, Ostade.

Belmore Brown

At the Casson galleries there are paintings of the Canadian Rockies by Belmore Brown. The broad landscape, the snow-capped mountains, the stormy skies present the artist with a subject matter that is vigorous and stimulating without being spectacular. He is not preoccupied with matters of technical dexterity or experiment but sings of the beauties of nature for their own sake. At the same gallery there are shown a group of fine impressions of etchings by Sir David Cameron.

WOOL MILLERS NAME F. W. HOBBS

Boston Man Succeeds J. P. Wood, Who Is Retiring After Long Service

Franklin W. Hobbs of Boston, head of the Arlington Mills, was elected president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers at its annual meeting held today at the Algonquin Club. Mr. Hobbs succeeds John P. Wood of Philadelphia, who upon retiring assumed the post of active service chairman of the board of the association as an officer and director, was elected to honorary membership in tribute to his notable contributions to the association and the industry.

Vice-presidents elected today included Addison L. Green of Holyoke, Mass., chairman of the board of the Farr Alpaca Company; George H. Hodgson of Cleveland, general manager of the Cleveland Worsted Mills Company; and Nathaniel Stevens, president of the M. T. Stevens & Sons Company of North Andover, Mass.; Walter Humphreys of Boston was re-elected secretary and treasurer.

Members of the board of directors of the association were named as follows:

Edward J. Abbott, treasurer, Hillsborough Mills, Wilton, N. H.; C. Bahnsen, president, New Jersey Worsted Mills, New York; Chester A. Braman, president, Atlantic Mills, New York; Jacob P. Brown, president, Wuskarat Mills, Inc., Boston; Frederic S. Chandler, president, Taltal Mills, North Billerica, Mass.; Frederic C. Dumaine, treasurer, Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Boston; Frederick R. Edington, president, Keyser Worsted Mill, Boston; Harold S. Edwards, treasurer, Bare Hills Wool Combing Company, Boston; Julius Fottmann, president, Fortmann & Fottmann Company, Passaic, N. J.; Henry A. Francis, president, Pontosee Woolen Manufacturing Company, Passaic, N. J.; Louis B. Goodwill, treasurer, Goodwill Worsted Company, Sanford, Me.; Edwin Farnham Greene, treasurer, Pacific Mills, Boston; Arthur S. Harding, president, Erben-Harding Company, Philadelphia; George C. Hetzel, president, George C. Hetzel Company, Chester, Pa.; Frank B. Howell, treasurer, Sanford Mills, Boston; Randall B. Houghton, vice-president, Massachusetts Mohair Flush Company, Boston; George E. Kunhardt, president, the George E. Kunhardt Corporation, Lawrence, Mass.; Charles W. Leonard, president, Holden-Leonard Company, Boston; James R. MacColl, president, Lorraine Manufacturing Company, Pawtucket, R. I.; Arthur E. Mason, treasurer, Hamilton Woolen Company, Boston; William Maxwell, treasurer, the Hockanum Mills Company, Rockville, Conn.; Oliver Moses, treasurer, Worwomb Manufacturing Company, Bath, Me.; David Oakes, Thomas Oakes & Co., Bloomfield, N. J.; C. Brooks Stevens, treasurer, United States Bunting Company, Lowell, Mass.; Max W. Stoehr, chairman of the board of directors, Botany Worsted Mills, Passaic, N. J.; William H. Sweett, president, American Felt Company, Boston.

RUSSIAN CHORAL PROGRAM LISTED

Society of 25 Americans to Give Concert in English

The Grigorief Chorus will give a concert in Repertory Theater Hall, next Wednesday. Assisting artists will be: Madam Olga Averino, soprano; Paul F. Fedorovsky, violin; Nicholas K. Averino, viola; A. Vartanian, piano.

The Grigorief Chorus is a choral society of 25 Americans who are singing exclusively Russian music under the direction of a native Russian musician, the Rev. Jacob E. Grigorief, who is the priest of the Russian Orthodox Church in Boston. The Russian lyrics of this chorus has been translated into English, except in two instances.

The program comprises liturgical music of the Russian Orthodox Church and various Russian folk songs. As is the case with Russian music, the original Russian lyrics of the program is to be sung without accompaniment.

During this season there have been two visiting musical organizations which have given similar music: First, the Russian Western Chorus, which was composed of 60 men and women singing religious music under American direction; and second, the Russian Symphonic Choir, composed entirely of Russian voices under the direction of Basil Kibichich, formerly choir master of the Russian Cathedral in Paris.

Shubert Theater

Shubert Theater—The Messrs. Shubert present Mitzi in "Naughty Riquette," a musical play in two acts. Adapted from the German of R. Schanner and E. Welisch. Music by Oscar Straus. Stars include Harry B. Smith. Dances and ensembles by Seymour Felix. First performance in Boston. Ira Jacobs conducted. The cast:

Phenelope.....Walter Armin
Alphonse.....George A. Schiller
Clairse.....Audrey May
Gaston Riviere.....Alexander Gray
Simone.....Comie Emerald
Yvette.....Betty Bowman
Eugenie Michel.....Stanley Lupino
Bardot.....Joseph Sorel
Riquette Duval.....Mitzi
Liane Le Beau.....Joseph Sorel
Dumont.....Walter Ware
Maurel.....Peter Hawley
Auri-Daubert.....Walter Ware
Billington.....Walter Ware
Maitre d'Hotel.....Joseph Sorel
Prof. Dubour.....Walter Ware
Jean.....Sylvan Lee
Julie.....Joanne Moore
Colonel Dubour.....Walter Ware
Captain Duroc.....Peter Hawley

Mitzi has her best part in years in this bright operetta, and again she proves herself to be one of those rare stage artists, a singer who act, who can be both humorous and pathetic as the situations

States' Right to Inheritance Tax Upheld in Boston Report

Philip Nichols Outlines Opposition of Chamber of Commerce to Federal Levy

Reasons for the opposition to the federal inheritance and gift taxes by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which recently culminated in resolutions being sent to Washington where the tax revision is nearing final action, are outlined by Philip Nichols, vice-chairman of the committee on taxation, formerly assistant corporation counsel of the city of Boston and the author of "Taxation in Massachusetts." "In opposing the estate tax, a position said to reflect the sentiment of the business interests of the State and New England, the Chamber of Commerce characterizes it as inherently 'impossible' of economical and satisfactory administration by the Federal Government." Revenue collected from this source is said not to be needed by the Government, but by the states to which, it is held, it rightfully belongs. In collecting it, the Government is inflicting a double tax, taxation, disregarding the ancient fundamental of sovereign rights, and levying a tax on capital, it is asserted.

Delays in Settlements

According to the chamber the moral sense of the average citizen is not shocked by the estates of large wealth taken from the estates of wealthy men because it requires a more thoughtful attitude to question the soundness of the economics involved in collecting large sums from productive capital that might otherwise be employed in promoting industry and employing labor. It is also emphasized that the estate tax involves long and expensive delays in the settlement of estates that are not met with in the payment of state taxes.

Mr. Nichols Presents His Views in the Following Statement:

"I am opposed to the federal inheritance tax because of the administrative difficulty of enforcing it, and because the states are able to employ it more efficiently. The expenses of the Government are decreasing and it does not need this source of revenue, but the states are more and more pressed for revenue and this is one of the best taxes for them."

"Of course everyone knows how difficult it is to devise good taxes, and how impossible it is to meet the demands of all classes of taxpayers. Some of the same administrative difficulties that are in the case of the federal income tax, but the Federal Government cannot get along without the income tax. The estate tax, however, is an unnecessary evil that should be abolished."

Complexities of Red Tape

"Suppose you are a lawyer who is preparing to close an estate. Young fellows appear as examiners for the Federal Government some morning and want to look over your books; they discover some minor item—perhaps they want to know what happened to the decedent's old clothes. You remark that they are in the case given to poor relatives and are instantly involved in difficulty. "A letter arrives from Washington after some weeks; the Government wants the value of the old clothes computed, and a detailed account of what happened to them. You write an explanation to Washington and receive no reply. After a couple of months you make a trip to Washington and succeed in explaining things."

\$70,000,000 ROAD WORK FORECAST

Connecticut Trunk Lines to Need Entire Rebuilding in Next Decade

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 24 (Special)—Connecticut's entire trunk line highway system will have to be reconstructed within eight or 10 years, at an expense of approximately \$70,000,000, it was stated today by the state highway department, according to a statement issued by the state highway department.

There are about 1400 miles of roadway in present-day Connecticut. The trunk line system, of which 350 miles are yet unimproved and for which the State has no appropriation of funds to construct.

With the State reasonably well covered by trunk line roads the main problem facing the highway department concerns the reconstruction of existing routes, it is pointed out. The department feels that whereas its chief mission previously might have been to reach out and make all points of the State accessible to modern motor traffic, now it has become necessary to make adequate for some years hence the roads already laid out.

A tentative program for reconstructing in the next eight years the 1400 miles now in use has been prepared by the department. This does not take into consideration the new highways which undoubtedly will have to be built to take care of the increase in the number of motor vehicles and in population.

"We have a wonderful investment in Connecticut in our highways," John A. MacDonald, commissioner, said. "And to avoid waste of funds, it will be a wise policy for the State to protect that investment and keep the State in the same prosperous condition it now enjoys."

BENTON LAW REPORT READY THIS FRIDAY

Summary of the evidence collected for him by more than 85 investigators, member of the Massachusetts bar, will be sent by Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General, to the Legislature by Friday of this week, in preparation for the hearings on the improvement of criminal law enforcement which will be held all next week.

Mr. Benton will deal in particular with the extent to which political influence has been used in the arrest of criminals, and the investigators who have been assisting him studied several hundred cases of alleged "influence."

STORY OF VIOLAS TO BE RADIOCAST

Will Be Second in Series of Talks Preceding Symphony Programs

Radiocast of the Boston Symphony Orchestra next Saturday evening will be preceded by a descriptive announcement discussing the viola section, its history and relative position in the orchestra as a whole. This new plan of announcing, started at the last concert, will take the form of a continued story, describing other aspects of the orchestra at the succeeding radiocasts.

It was explained today that the reason the reception of the second concert was substantially improved as compared with the first was the rearrangement of the microphones. Nine concerts remain to go on the air through the courtesy of Winfield S. Quinby and Station WEEL.

"This new announcing plan is based upon the fact that the thousands of people who are enjoying these concerts are interested in knowing something about the technical construction of a great orchestra like the Boston Symphony, and also about its personnel," it was pointed out.

"Like a mammoth building, or a fine piece of music, an orchestra is built according to a plan. As applied to the Boston Symphony Orchestra, this plan takes into consideration all the elements of sound, harmony, balance of tone, volume, and many other things which are necessary to secure perfection in the finished result. The makeup of the orchestra will therefore be discussed in nine chapters."

"At succeeding concerts other aspects of the orchestra will be subjects for discussion. Some of these are as follows: Violas, violoncellos, basses, flutes, oboes, clarinets, bassoons, horns, trumpets, trombones, harps, timpani, percussion, etc."

"Another interesting feature of this announcement plan will be what the public always like to hear—namely, the stories of men who have succeeded supremely well in their life work. In this particular case these were the devoted lives to the mastering of musical instruments. And the artists who will be mentioned are among the world's greatest players."

GASOLINE-ELECTRIC CARS FOR B. & M.

Ten of Latest Type to Be Put on Branch Lines

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 24 (AP)—The Boston & Albany Railroad has placed a contract with the Osgood Bradley Car Company of this city for 10 gasoline-electric cars, two of them 73 feet long, the others 61 feet long, which will be used for branch line service.

The new cars, it is said, will be more powerful than those which have preceded them on the Boston & Maine system. Each will be equipped with a 275-horse-power gasoline engine, which will drive an electric generator, the cost of which will pass to motors not mounted on the trucks.

They are planned for operation alone, or with an ordinary coach as trailer. With increased power, it is said, they will pick up speed more quickly than those now operating, and will ordinarily operate at 35 to 40 miles an hour, with a reserve of greater speed.

SCHOOLHOUSE BOARD CHANGES ANNOUNCED

Returning to Boston after a week's visit in New York, Mayor Nichols has announced important changes in the schoolhouse commission. The Mayor made plans for these changes several weeks ago when he appointed Francis P. Slattery acting commissioner to replace Louis K. Rourke, who served as acting head of the department when John H. Mahoney was transferred from that position to supervisor of construction. Two other appointments to the commission were made by the Mayor.

The Mayor also made appointments to the transit commission to fill vacancies left by Mr. Rourke's appointment to the building commission and Mr. Slattery's appointment to the schoolhouse commission. Upon Mr. Slattery's confirmation as schoolhouse commissioner he will be retained in the transit department as acting commissioner. Mr. Rourke will be succeeded by Nathan A. Heller of Roxbury.

Gov. Alvan T. Fuller was the guest of honor at the banquet given by the First Baptist Church, Arlington, last evening in connection with the rededication exercises of the church which began on Sunday and will extend through the week.

Addresses were made by Nelson B. Crosby of the board of selectmen, speaking for the town; the Rev. Dr. Frederic Gill, minister of the Arlington First Parish Unitarian Church, ranking pastor of the town and president of the Arlington Ministers' Association, speaking for the other churches in Arlington, and the Rev. Dr. W. Quay Roselle, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Malden, and member of various denominational boards, who spoke for the Baptist denomination.

ARLINGTON BAPTISTS REDEDICATE CHURCH

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BROOKLINE VOTES FAVORABLY ON BUS

Authority to operate motorbuses through Brookline on its proposed line from Park Square to Wellesley was granted the Boston Elevated Railway Company by the Brookline selectmen at a meeting last night. It was also voted to allow the Elevated to operate a line from Coolidge Corner to St. Mary's Street by way of Beacon Street and a line from the Reservoir to Washington Square, Brookline, providing the one-man car service over this route is discontinued.

BUILDING GAINS IN NATION AS BOSTON ACTIVITY EASES

Value of January Permits in 207 Cities Increases 7 Per Cent Over Month Last Year—Cape Cod and Local Developments Interest Real Estate Men

Total building permits granted in 207 cities during the month of January amounted to \$233,724,800, according to reports of the building department to F. W. Dodge Corporation. This was the largest January permit total recorded, being 7 per cent more than the total amount reported in January of last year. However, out of the \$15,000,000 total gain of the 207 cities over last January, \$11,000,000 represented the building gain of the five boroughs of New York City.

One hundred and two cities showed gains over the preceding January, while 105 cities showed losses, the first time in a number of months that there have been more gains than losses. January permits also showed a fairly considerable decline from December which is not unusual. January "honor roll" cities (those reporting more than \$1,000,000 in permits) numbered 20, compared with 27 on the December "honor roll." The January "honor roll" cities were: Atlantic City, Buffalo, Fort Worth, Glendale (Calif.), Houston, Kansas City (Mo.), Knoxville, Lakeland (Fla.), Memphis, Miami, Mount Vernon (N. Y.), Newark, San Antonio, San Francisco, Seattle, Tampa and Youngstown.

Valuation of building permits in 20 cities:

City	Jan. 1925	Jan. 1926
New York	\$8,348,572	\$9,097,308
Chicago	15,502,600	21,007,550
Los Angeles	9,562,594	11,171,145
San Francisco	1,483,293	1,483,687
Atlanta	733,165	825,600
New Orleans	2,704,630	2,458,168
Baltimore	1,048,646	9,454,719
Pittsburgh	2,792,765	2,798,812
Detroit	1,387,120	1,128,480
Minneapolis	1,182,283	2,095,710
St. Louis	2,322,800	2,454,125
Cleveland	2,590,755	2,587,765
Philadelphia	2,792,765	2,798,812
Pittsburgh	1,265,594	2,092,070
Dallas	1,067,805	1,358,573
Milwaukee	1,067,805	1,358,573
Totals	\$156,636,550	\$148,865,521

The following table is a comparison of the valuation of building permits issued in 20 cities:

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Wildie & Nickerson, real estate operators of Boston, have established a branch office in Hyannis on the Cape, from which will be conducted the company's activities in the Cape Cod development project.

A parcel on Dorchester Avenue, between Fuller and Codman Streets, having 179,030 feet of land, has been sold to the Codman Park Trust by Henry W. Savage, Inc. The assessed valuation of the property is \$26,900.

Another important step in the development of Cape Cod as a summer resort is the deepening of the harbor at Harwichport, which is being dredged to a depth sufficient to float ocean-going vessels of limited draft. According to present plans the sandy bottom of the harbor will be removed to a depth of six feet at mean low water.

ARMISTICE DAY BILL REPORTED

Committee on Legal Affairs Favors Measure—House Debate Expected

For the first time in several years that the American Legion has been introducing a bill to make Nov. 11 Armistice Day, a legal holiday in Massachusetts, the Legislature's Committee on Legal Affairs reported the measure favorably yesterday.

It is understood that the committee's report was not unanimous, and the measure was probably debated vigorously in the House, where it is scheduled to be considered late this afternoon.

At the request of the American Legion, the first anniversary of the signing of the armistice in 1919 was declared a holiday by Calvin Coolidge, then Governor of the State, but the efforts of Legionnaires since to have it legalized have met with defeat in the Legislature.

Third reading of Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols' bill to make Greater Boston a single census district was given in the Senate yesterday, and it will proceed to the House, where considerable opposition to the measure has already been expressed.

The Senate yesterday rejected, 10 to 18, the street railway bill which had already passed the House. The bill was attacked as unsound legislation on the ground that street railways can stand little more expense than they are bearing at present.

Alfred F. Foote, commissioner of public safety, asked the Legal Affairs Committee yesterday to report several measures to improve the prohibition enforcement laws. One of them would make possible retention and sale by the State of automobiles seized while engaged in transportation of liquor. The bill would bring the State \$1,000,000 additional annual revenue, General Foote said.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE ELECTED IN CONCORD

CONCORD, Mass., Feb. 24—Harold Tompkins, Mrs. Helen D. Dexter, wife of the Rev. Smith Owen Dexter, and H. Robert Bygrave, were elected to the Concord School Committee yesterday. By his own request, Raymond Emerson, a grandson of Ralph Waldo Emerson, who headed the six aspirants for the school board at the caucus, was not elected.

Mrs. Bessie K. Hudson was re-elected a member of the library committee. Samuel Hoar was chosen a water and sewer commissioner for one year.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, mod. ra.; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Noble, selectman; Arthur W. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

RAILROAD INTENTIONS IN SPRINGFIELD SOUGHT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 24 (AP)—Before he will ask the city council to commit itself to support of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad's attempt to resume control of the Springfield Street Railway Company by legislative action, Mayor F. C. Parker said yesterday that he would require from the officials of the New Haven road a statement in writing of their plans for the expenditure of \$1,000,000 which will be used for the rehabilitation of the road. He will require to know how, when and for what the money will be expended, and the city and railroad representatives are now in the Mayor's hands.

FARMERS TOLD TO CO-OPERATE

Joint Marketing Is Urged at the Eastern States Exchange Meeting

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 24 (Special)—Nearly 400 eastern farmers attending the annual meeting of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange in the Hotel Kimball were told last night that co-operative marketing is the only way to success, by Maj. Frank Knox, editor of the Manchester (N. H.) Union.

Frank Evans of Utah, secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said that it is only recently that farmers have become business men and that the old traditions of farming have not yet been entirely dropped. The outlook is bright and conditions are getting better, Mr. Evans said.

Roy D. Hunter, chairman of the executive committee and president of the Eastern States Co-operative Marketing Association, allied with the exchange, said that the marketing corporation is setting aside, over and above the actual cost of operation and maintenance, a sum equal to approximately 60 cents a ton as compared with what the exchange formerly paid to a private contractor.

Mr. Hunter was able to show that by paying no more for the mixing and handling of their feed ingredients, members of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange are actually wiping out their indebtedness incurred in the purchase of their milling department, and in 10 years or less will own their plant free and clear, the preferred stock and mortgages having been all retired.

The executive committee elected by the directors is: Roy D. Hunter, S. McLean Buckingham, Edward W. Hazen, Horace A. Moses, Henry D. Sharpe, A. Dunklee, Fred L. Davis, Walter C. Wood, Louis W. Deane, John D. Reynolds.

S. McLean Buckingham was re-elected president. Vice-presidents elected were: First vice-president, Louis W. Deane; second vice-president, Daniel Howland of East Greenwich, R. I. Harry Lane of this city is treasurer, and John D. Zink is clerk.

ASSESSORS' CASE GOES ON

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 24 (AP)—The cases of the three Fall River assessors, Ernest O. Lemeris, Charles Cockcroft and William H. Lomax, who were indicted for granting tax abatements without requiring that sworn statements be filed, will go on to the June term. The three defendants were in the superior court here today, and pleaded not guilty to the charge.

WOMEN'S HOME SURVEY OPENS BROAD AVENUE FOR SERVICE

General Federation of Clubs, in Report to State Bodies, Points Out Opportunity for Tangible Improvement in Many Lines

"Our nation-wide home equipment survey has opened an amazing vista of opportunities for service. The information now being collected concerning the equipment of our nation's homes can be turned immediately and continuously to the account of tangible improvement in our home keeping methods and facilities," declares Mrs. John D. Sherman, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in a message to state federations which has just been received at the Massachusetts State headquarters in Boston.

Among the activities which should be stipulated in connection with the survey, she points out, are a standard of sanitation codes in cities of given sizes that will, as far as possible, eliminate from such communities different "archaic" devices inimical to the well-being of the people and increasing the waste of human labor required for home making.

A New Building Code

She says that encouragement should be given to the study of building codes that will, as new houses are built and old ones repaired, eliminate waterless houses, badly lighted houses and furnaceless houses in cold climates. There should be a working out of programs of study which will reveal the relation of power resources, coal, water and natural gas with the home, she says, and there should be injected into the home economic divisions of the federation, an interest in the problem of home engineering as fundamental to any real economy in the conduct of the home; a getting into the programs of the house furnishing committee a better balance between the equipment and the decorating factors in house furnishings; and a pushing hard of the work to get federation contracts in all the 363 counties in the United States. These, she said, will be pushed in the work of the federation during the coming year.

At a cost of \$30,000 secured by working in co-operation with other agencies, the federation extended its American home survey, the first of the kind ever undertaken in any country, to include the farm home. It organized the survey on a state-by-state plan to insure a fair cross-section picture of the home equipment throughout the nation. A detailed progress report shows returns made within three months from covering more than 1,500,000 homes in 41 states.

In outlining a program of work for the American Home Department of the federation, Mrs. Maggie W. Barry of Texas, chairman, says: "We cannot go back to the old home; we must formulate a new one, using the best of the material found in the old." She has mapped out the work along two lines: first, improvement of the vocational status of the home maker, and second, organization of family life on a new basis of partnership between men and women, and recognition of moral, social and spiritual contributions of the husband and father as well as economic, and the need of an enriched personal life of the wife and mother.

MORE HIGHWAYS PROPOSED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 24 (Special)—The Rhode Island Senate acted favorably on resolutions which, with House concurrence, will add 12 miles of roads to the state highway system. The roads are short connecting links or abandoned ways, unused since main lines of travel were straightened, which will be rebuilt and maintained by the State, if the measure passes.

GILCHRIST CO.

BOSTON

Last 4 Days—February Furniture Values

HALF PRICE

Closing Out Few of a Kind Suites and Odd Pieces at an Actual Loss to Gilchrist's

LOOK FOR THE RED SIGNS! Particularly fine opportunities in furniture of the better quality, where the emphasis is placed on lasting worth instead of on price. Choose for these last four days at 1/2 regular prices. (NOTE: Some had previously been reduced to special prices for February.)

Convenient Payments on Our Thrift Plan



An Example of the Values—

THREE-PIECE LIVING ROOM SUITE, upholstered in genuine mohair with velvet backs—full spring construction, web bottom built to last a lifetime. Reversible cushions, with plain mohair one side and figured tapestry on reverse. Regularly \$425.00.

\$212.50

Living Room Furniture 1/2 Price

Some of our very finest quality suites, reduced one-half.

\$251.00 dec. reed, 4 pcs.	\$125.25
\$664.50 Mohair, 2 pcs.	\$332.50
\$525.00 Mohair, 3 pcs.	\$262.50
\$339.75 dec. suite, 5 pcs.	\$169.88
\$425.00 Mohair, 3 pcs.	\$212.50
\$675.00 Mohair, 3 pcs.	\$337.50
\$495.00 Mohair, 2 pcs.	\$247.50
\$322.00 dec. suite, 5 pcs.	\$161.00



Examples of Value!

Cane Back Chairs \$9.88

Mahogany finished, cane back and seat. Attractive design. Well made. Reduced from \$19.75.



Spinet Desks \$48

Just 20 of these graceful desks. Not reduced one-half, but a remarkable opportunity. Were \$65 to \$90.

Legal stamps given and redeemed

LUMBERMEN PRESENT DIVERSE VIEW OF FORESTRY PROBLEM

(Continued from Page 1)

continuously at work producing wealth, employing labor, and maintaining rural communities. Hence just as far as the normal workings of economic and business forces will provide markets for the products of this land, I believe it is in the national interest."

Government Timber Ownership

Somewhat, Colonel Ahern finds it ominous that 97 per cent of our lumber is produced by private forest owners. Even the Monitor's supporting editorial seems to find something vaguely sinister in this condition. If the objection is merely to the fact that the governments have not kept the forests in their own hands, he is raising a question of the wisdom or unwisdom of the past public land policy of the United States—and on this his position would find much support.

Nevertheless, he would have done well, I think, to have noted that the governments, chiefly the national, and mainly in permanent reservations, own over 25 per cent (by volume) of the merchantable standing timber in the United States and about 20 per cent (by area) of the forest land, and over one-third of the virgin forest. These public forests are capable now of supplying about one-fifth—instead of 3 per cent—of our forest products without impairment, and eventually much more.

The Forest Service has not only conserved and increased some 80,000,000 acres of actually forested public domain, but has been the source of an influential forestry education and an instrumentality for building up a large body of foresters, as well-trained and as versatile as any in the world, thanks to whom we begin to know something about what forestry should and can be in the United States. The land area of the public forests is about 160,000,000 acres, but only part is forested.

Continued Once Solidly Wooded

This continent originally was almost solidly wooded from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. Two-thirds of our agricultural production and most of our industrial development have been in this region, where there would have been virtually none if the forests had been left. Primarily this "destruction" was agricultural, not lumbering. The clearing was final, absolute, and aimed at the replacement of forests with fields. The necessary inroads of agriculture have reduced our forest areas to less than 500,000,000 acres or one-fourth the land area of the United States. Eventually they may cause still further reductions of this area. And they should if the land is more useful for other purposes.

But even if it were conceded that all forest conversion in America that has not been immediately accompanied by managed replacement is "devastation," or call it by any other name—could it have been avoided and are there no compensations? Forest land as well as prairie land was rapidly and deliberately alienated by the Federal Government, for the laudable purpose of advancing the well-being, promoting the industry, and increasing the wealth of the people. Paying commercial use had to be made of it once it came into private ownership and subject to taxation. How could men be expected to grow pines when trees could be had cheaper by buying them ready-grown?

It is not possible to lay aside the irritating, confusing and deceptive cant that seeks to make the lumber, paper and pulp, naval stores, and other forest uses the "criminals" of our present overdepleted forest position? Whatever mistakes or "crimes" there have been are primarily those of public land policy and, therefore, of the Government and the people. Anyhow what good does it do? And does it help to grow more trees or to conserve and protect the trees we have?

Import Equals Export

Colonel Ahern is shocked because we export 2,000,000,000 feet of lumber annually. He is not shocked that we import an equal amount, which is the export of some other nations. On the contrary (and one may readily appreciate his interest in stimulating American interest in the importation of tropical woods), he would have us encourage other countries to export their timber to use while we forbid exportations of our timber to them. This perhaps is excellent—if they will stand for it. And if the Government were to deny foreign markets, is it proposed that it should compensate the manufacturers for lost markets, and provide domestic consumers? Can we have our cake and eat it at the same time?

After all does Colonel Ahern expect anyone to practice forestry at a loss? If he does then he has doomed from the outset the solution of our forest problem through private enterprise and has declared himself for exclusive government ownership. That may be the easiest and most simple way. But it is not a desirable way either economically, politically or socially. If he does not expect forestry to be produced at a loss, how does he expect to encourage it by partly denying it its national markets?

Right in Fire Menace

Undoubtedly, Colonel Ahern is right when he advocates improvement of protection of forest lands against fire. Fires, by his own

figures, have in the last three years burned over annually nearly three times as many acres as the loggers and lumbermen have cut over. Lumbermen have long been in the van in such advocacy in practice as well as in preaching, and despite general public apathy.

He is also right when he urges the encouragement of private planting, but it is not plain how he expects to encourage the growing of timber by arbitrarily restricting or reducing the markets for its products. Also, unless he includes under the head of planting encouragement, general revision of the present methods of timber taxation he has omitted the gravest single obstacle to private forestry, with the possible exception of the stupendous risk which at any time may wipe out an accumulated investment of many years and against which insurance is virtually unavailable.

Ninety thousand forest fires in one year—a national disgrace!—mostly started, not by timber land owners, but by careless, unthinkable or irresponsible campers, motorists or trespassers. Forty-eight kinds of taxation of timber—most of them essentially confiscatory!

When one gets down to fundamentals of timber utilization and timber growth, one finds they are economic—not moral or political or sentimental,—that is at least so long as forests are privately owned. Men will grow and regrow trees if it pays; otherwise not. We shall have all the forests we can tolerate in America if we are willing to pay the bill; and it need not be a particularly large bill, if everyone who benefits pays his part of it.

Shows Losses in Forestry

Right now the lumber manufacturing industry in many sections is confronted by the fact that even "exploitation" is not paying—not to speak of growing more trees. It is a mere arithmetic fact that lumber production in the greatest forest region in the world, the North Pacific Coast was carried on in 1925 at an average loss of 30 cents a thousand feet. There is even some apprehension, on account of the increasing inroads of substitutes which are getting cheaper and cheaper, that forestry will never pay, even in the future. I do not hold that view, which is based on fears more than on facts.

Well-meant, but nevertheless unwelcome, and unfortunate efforts by semi-public agencies, and clever propaganda by other industries seeking markets for substitutes for lumber, have contributed to this condition by leading many people to believe that the supply of forests is almost at an end, that good lumber can no longer be had, and that the use of other materials will soon be inevitable. The facts, of course, are that the domestic forest supply will never come to an end, although there will eventually be a pinch because of overdepletion; that lumber today is as good as it ever was and much better manufactured, refined, graded and inspected; and that lumber will continue indefinitely to be available in reasonable quantities and at reasonable prices, provided it is economically used and needless waste avoided.

He is no friend of forestry who proposes sweeping curtailment of consumption, and a wholesale and unnecessary substitution of other materials for wood, and then naively imagines that forests will magically use if nobody pays the forestry bill. The liberal but economical use of forest products will breed reforestation. Dissuade will discourage it.

Progress and Reforestation

However, I believe that presently the basic economics of the situation will be generally encouraging to reforestation. It is already so in New England and parts of the South, and even on the Pacific coast. Great progress actually is being made in reforestation and public forestry policy, an important fact of which Colonel Ahern omits mention when he suggests that 36,000 acres annually planted artificially represents the sum total of reforestation. Has he perhaps failed to note that over 30 per cent of all the lumber now being cut is from natural growth on cut-over land; or that the major part of forest production, the world over, has been, not by artificial planting, but by natural reproduction given a fair chance by protection from fire.

No line of Colonel Ahern's article reflects the contemporary progress in this country in forestry and reforestation. He makes no mention, for example, of the constructive and advancing work of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association (pioneering already in the management of nearly 1,000,000 acres of land), of the 9,000,000 acres that are under some degree of forestry practice in Maine; of the systematic reforestation of the redwood forests; of the 50 odd lumber companies that have embarked upon some plan or orderly forest land management in the South.

Indeed one has difficulty in avoid-

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Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

EDITOR WARNS OF BEER MOVE

Modification Nothing Else but Opening Wedge for "Hard Liquor," He Says

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 24 (Special)—

The results of a recent newspaper referendum on the proposal to amend the Volstead Law and the Federal Constitution to legalize the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer, while indicating that so-called popular opinion believes that a compromise will remedy the condition represented by the prevalence of bootlegging, should not be interpreted erroneously, according to a comment published by an editorial writer in the paper holding the referendum, the Denver Post.

"Aversion to bootleggers, bootlegging, and the crimes for which they are responsible is at the root of the tremendous vote in the . . . referendum on the prohibition law," this writer declares. "People hated and abhorred the saloon and voted it out of existence as an economic nuisance."

"Then along came the bootlegger, at first furtive as a rat, more lately bold and brazen, because of the aid and comfort rendered to him by people who ought to know better. And now the people want to be rid of the bootlegger. It is quite evident what is in their minds—they are voting for wine and beer in the belief that legalized drinking of these beverages will kill off bootlegging."

"But will it? We are afraid not. If beer and wine are to be sold, even under Government supervision, there will be just that many additional avenues through which the unscrupulous peddler of 'hard stuff' will be enabled to pollute public morals and destroy public health. All these fellows need is a loophole. They have operated in spite of a drastic prohibition law, in spite of fines and imprisonment; and they have no mind to quit operating so long as there is any money in their wicked game."

"Public opinion must eventually drive the bootlegger out of the picture—and it will. But we warn those folk who think that by legalizing wine and beer they will kill off the violations of temperance laws that they will be opening the way for complete destruction of all prohibition and temperance, and for the return of hard liquor."

The referendum resulted in a five to one vote in favor of the proposition to amend the existing prohibition law, and to legalize light wines and beer. The result is regarded as the more surprising in the light of official reports showing that Denver and Colorado are making distinct progress in enforcing the prohibition law.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Fay Allison, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Mrs. Sophronia Young, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Mrs. L. Wolfe Gilbert, New York City.
Mrs. Esther Howe Burch, Lexington, Mass.
Betty Burch, Lexington, Mass.
Saided A. Burch, Lexington, Mass.
Mrs. Lulu Haden, Haddonfield, N. J.
Miss Lorna Burrows, Cleveland, O.

THE ROSENBAUMS

Bank-Library Store, Pittsburgh's Shopping Center, Phone Atlantic 400
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PICKFORD-FAIRBANKS FILMS

By Special Cable
MOSCOW, Feb. 24—A large audience assembled to hear Professor Vasevold describe the life and work of Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks dissented vigorously when the professor described their art as bourgeois and unsuited to Russia. It is rumored that Mary Pickford and Mr. Fairbanks intend to visit Russia this summer, and their films are among the most popular shown in Moscow.

Annual Spring Sale Men's Made-to-Measure Suits

An Opportunity to Buy a Fine Tailor-Made Suit at the Price of a Ready-Made. High-Type Clothes—Made to Your Order—at a Saving.

\$39.50

Frank & Seder
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The New Women's & Misses' Tailored Suits for Spring at \$25.

Schenley Men's Shop
Hats Haberdashery
HECK & GEORGE
Schenley Apts.
Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

John M. Roberts & Son Co.
Pittsburgh's Newest and Largest Jewelry Store
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Boston Special Correspondence

IN AN attractive and thickly settled part of the Back Bay district in Boston, an elderly couple have occupied a small apartment for some years, experiencing a number of raises in rent, but loving their little home and staying on.

Some six months ago the husband resigned a position which he had filled for over 30 years, and sought another situation. During the readjustment, while the husband was looking for a position, the owner of the apartment, a Jew, took a kindly interest in this couple, and in or about next to this couple, because he felt that the applicant might be troublesome to them.

Newark, N. J. Special Correspondence

WHILE camping in the Berkshires last summer a couple met with a very touching example of generosity. The farmer, on whose land they were camping, was an aged man living alone. Every night he sat with them by their camp fire. The companionship of sympathetic people seemed to mean much to this lonely old man.

The day before the campers departed he came down the hill with a large paper bag in each hand. He had made a special effort to put on clean clothes, and had carefully washed himself and brushed his hair. When he reached the tent he held out the bags saying, "I've brought yer a little present."

In one bag were a dozen of his choice notes, carefully chosen to have them all the same size. The other bag contained highly polished red astrakhan apples. It was found out later that he had brought the entire yield of his pet tree—the only astrakhan tree on his farm.

KIWANIS AND LIONS TO MEET

Mayor Nichols and Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, will speak before a joint meeting of the Kiwanis Club and the Lions Club of Boston tomorrow at the Hotel Westminister at 12:30 o'clock. Kenneth H. Damren, president of the Kiwanis Club of Boston, will preside at the luncheon.

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STEAMERS LYING IDLE IN CHINA

Customs Commissioner Closes Ports of Canton and Whampoa—Piracy Cases

CANTON, China, Feb. 24 (AP)—

Forty steamers are lying idle in the Pearl River as a result of the action of the customs commissioner at Canton in closing the ports of Canton and Whampoa. This action was taken to enforce the commissioner's demands, made last week, that the government, in regard to cargoes alleged to have been illegally removed from steamers by the strike committee which was directed by the anti-foreign strike for the last few months. Two foreign steamers anchored near the military academy at Whampoa were seized by pirates. This brings the total number of piracy cases against foreign shipping in the Pearl River to more than a dozen in the last few months.

SHANGHAI, China, Feb. 24 (AP)—The action of the commissioner of customs at Canton, a non-Chinese official, in closing the ports of Canton and Whampoa is considered here as precipitating a serious crisis in China's relations with the foreign powers.

Since last year the Red Government at Canton has vigorously boycotted British ships and British goods, but non-British goods have been admitted on the payment of "squeeze" or graft to the pickets working under the strike committee. Pickets frequently seized cargoes between the ships and the customs house. The Canton Government has done nothing to stop this practice. The action of the commissioner is expected to compel the Canton régime to define its attitude toward the strike committee, which ostensibly has been thus far an unofficial body.

The North China Daily News, which expresses the British viewpoint, says that if the Canton Government supports the strikers, the five powers chiefly interested—Great Britain, the United States, Japan, France and Italy—must assert themselves or there will be a reversion to the conditions under which the foreigners traded at Canton 80 years ago.

HISTORIC OLD CHAPIN INN IN CHICOPEE SOLD

CHICOPEE, Mass., Feb. 24 (Special)—The historic old Chapin Inn, in Chicopee Street, built and conducted in 1760 by Col. Abel Chapin, has been sold to Denis M. Riordan, of Holyoke. The rugged buildings and 12 acres of land were purchased for approximately \$25,000.

The inn was one of the first to be constructed in this section and became famous as a stop-over point on the Springfield-Northampton stage coach line. Daniel Webster was a frequent guest and Marquis Lafayette and General Washington spent the night beneath its roof, according to tradition. The inn may be disposed of and the site turned-over to real estate developments.

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Union of Scholarship With Character and Service Upheld as Ideal

CHARACTER PART OF SCHOLARSHIP

So Declares Honor Creed—Principals Hear Plea for Faith in Child

By a Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Faith in a child's ability to do his school work and confidence in his desire for good behavior should not be overlooked in grading children, said Armand R. Miller of St. Louis, Mo., before the National Association of Secondary Principals. He condemned grading which makes the child feel that he is mentally inferior or beyond the bounds of discipline, and declared that laboratory methods permitting individual progress will in time replace mass recitations and group promotions.

Formerly every person was supposed to be educated for a position in society which was determined in advance, but today democracy has repudiated the notion of a fixed status and demands that the social organization be kept flexible for progress, declared B. H. Bode of the Ohio State University.

The Torch Chapter of the National Honor Society has been an aid in teaching that scholarship is not sufficient, but must be attended by good character, said Dr. Lucy L. W. Wilson of South Philadelphia, Pa. She read the creed written for the Torch Chapter: "I believe in the joy of study, the delight of acquaintance with books, the discipline of diligent learning and the rediscovery of the world of nature and of men through an open mind."

Character Essential
"I believe in character as essential to the highest type of scholarship. I hold that no intellectual achievement, however keen or clever, is worthy of deep respect unless it goes hand in hand with accuracy, reliability, honor, humility, tolerance and truth."

"I believe in service, that it is the privilege and responsibility of the enlightened member of any society

to minister with kindness and understanding to the needs of the less fortunate in talent or in opportunity. "I rejoice in the burden of leadership which scholarship, character, and service lay upon me for I believe that my torch should light others to lives of greater beauty, richer joy, and fuller service."

Valuable By-Products

To the primary purpose of intellectual development the high school has broadened its sphere of usefulness to include a number of useful by-products, according to G. W. Murdoch of Detroit, Mich., who said: "The modern high school is becoming more and more democratic in its organization and administration. The student body is encouraged to contribute its quota toward the success of the institution through participation. The school is a co-operative enterprise in which every student is urged to become a stockholder. There are service committees, a student council, and clubs of various kinds, all of which contribute their share toward the unity and success of the whole."

Out of a plan such as this, develop on the part of each student, more or less, a feeling of inner worth and a sense of individual responsibility. A wholesome atmosphere and good school spirit characterize this kind of organization. Without a feeling of friendliness and responsibility and a co-operative attitude on the part of the student body, the institution might as well close its doors in so far as progress in citizenship teaching is concerned. The best way for us as teachers to help in making good citizens for the future is to see that our students in school get some real practice in citizenship."

The school must be considered a real community. The students are the citizens working together under our new guidance and encouragement for the general welfare. From such participation in school activities develop qualities of leadership, initiative and dependability. Above all, a feeling of loyalty to the cause is aroused. May we not, therefore, enumerate as by-products of high school education resulting from democratic administration such qualities as these: leadership, dependability, earnestness, responsibility, initiative, enthusiasm and loyalty?"

Further Appeals for Feeding Birds Made—Grain Is Offered

State Officials and Heads of Societies Say Conditions Are Serious—Ground Feeders Especially Hard Hit—Quail in City

By the Associated Press

State officials and officers of bird protective associations have sent out appeals to citizens to help feed both game and song birds. Attention again has been called, not only to the aesthetic value of the birds, but to their economic value.

Massachusetts has found the situation so serious that free grain is being distributed to responsible persons and to rural mail carriers to aid in the work of saving the feathered creatures.

Winthrop Packard, secretary of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, the oldest of these organizations, has declared the situation the worst that has existed for years.

From all parts of the State, he said, reports have come of birds, ordinarily shy and fearful of men, invading villages and towns and suburbs of cities in their quest for food.

In Wollaston, almost within the city limits of Boston, a flock of quail apparently made land by hunger, appeared in search of food.

Hungry robins, stranded in the North, have haunted many communities throughout the winter. From the Massachusetts North Shore and from central Massachusetts have come additional reports of the incursions of starving birds.

At Princeton, pheasants have appeared in the streets. The crow and ruffed grouse are hunting food about farmyards. Birds, usually timid and wild, appear in the backyards in settled districts looking for crumbs and other food.

The ground-feeding birds are hardest hit. These include such well-known species as juncos, tree sparrows and meadow larks, quail, partridges and pheasants, and the migratory robins and song sparrows who dallied in the north too long and were caught when the blizzards came.

In the appeal sent out by the Massachusetts Audubon Society it is stated, "Our winter birds withstand the severest cold if well fed. But when the snow covers the frozen insects, dormant larvae, eggs and seeds of weeds on which they naturally feed, they often starve in great numbers. Feed them in your yard and near your home, in the fields and woods if you will."

"Almost anything eatable is useful. Grain and 'scratch feed' scattered on trampled snow or under evergreen trees will keep the quail, pheasants, grouse, and a host of smaller birds well fed. Bread crumbs and chaff from the barn floor are cheap and useful. Hemp and sunflower seed, other bird seed, and especially nut meats are most attractive to many birds. With bits of broken peanut you may coax chickadees and other small birds to eat out of your hand."

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Very many people are successful in this, and suet and split marrow bones, refuse meat, all are eagerly eaten. "To feed the birds is a fine philanthropy. In saving them we save ourselves."

New York Birds All Right
NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Although wild birds are reported starving in Massachusetts and other snow-blanketed northern states because of the severe New England winter, the extensive bird colony at the New York Botanical Garden is surviving the cold weather, Robert S. Williams, the garden bird expert, said.

Asserting that the wild birds in the park were virtually invisible while the big storms were on, Mr. Williams advanced the opinion that few had been starved by the cold weather. When the snow is deep, he added, it is believed that the birds go without eating for three or four days.

Among the birds which make the garden their winter home are blue jays, chickadees, mud-hens, starlings, a few owls and many sparrows.

ZINOVIEFF FORETELLS COMMUNIST SPREAD

By Special Cable

MOSCOW, Feb. 24.—Gregory Zinovieff, addressing the executive committee of the Communist International, predicted that a Communist revolution will come first in Europe, then in the East and then in America. He emphasized the international importance of labor banks and other methods of class co-operation practiced in America, declaring that the German Social Democrats had already initiated them, and that other European countries might do likewise, adding: "The propaganda for imperialistic America will oppose the propaganda for the Soviet Union."

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GEOLOGIST FINDS EARTH GAINING

Prof. T. C. Chamberlin Says Planet's Organization Is Better Than Ever

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Announcement is made here by University of Chicago that Prof. T. C. Chamberlin, geologist, who, with Prof. Forest R. Moulton of the University of Chicago department of astronomy, some years ago developed the planetesimal hypothesis of the origin of the earth, has given a new interpretation to the construction and present condition of this planet. The earth, Professor Chamberlin says, is better organized and stronger today than ever before, and the reorganizing processes show no signs of exhaustion.

The beginnings of a nation-wide movement to make the principalship a profession are clearly in sight, said James F. Hosie of Columbia University, declaring: "The principal of the future will be trained for his special task."

YALE TAKES OVER OLD PUBLICATION
University to Issue Journal of Natural Science
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 24 (Special).—The American Journal of Science, founded in 1818, has been turned over to Yale University by Professor Emeritus Edward S. Dana and will now become an integral part of the educational activities of the university. Yale, in co-operation with Professor Dana, will continue to publish it as a journal of the highest rank, covering the broader fields of natural science.

This journal was established in New Haven by Benjamin Silliman in 1818, and for over a century now has been edited continuously in New Haven by Benjamin Silliman the elder, Benjamin Silliman the younger, James Dwight Dana, and Edward Salisbury Dana. The ownership now passes from the Silliman and Dana families to Yale.

The affairs of the journal will be conducted by a committee appointed by the university, consisting of Prof. Alan M. Bateman, chairman, Provost Henry S. Graves, Dean Charles H. Warren, and Prof. Edward S. Dana. The active editorship will for a short time be continued by Professor Bateman co-operating with Professor Dana.

Dr. Ernest Howe, Yale '98, of New Haven and Litchfield has been appointed editor of the journal by the university, and after he has had an opportunity to become acquainted with the editorial details will assume the active editorship. Professor Dana will continue his previous connection with the journal and Professor Bateman will act as advisory editor.

CURRICULUM CHANGES IN COLLEGES SOUGHT
By a Staff Correspondent
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The number of withdrawals proves that the four-year college course does not meet the needs of large numbers of schools and there should be either a changed curriculum or a two-year junior college course, according to Miss Rogers of Bryn Mawr College, speaking before the National Society of College Teachers of Education. Miss Rogers quoted figures of withdrawal from colleges showing that a large percentage of the students who leave before completing the course are above the average in marks.

Eighty-grade examinations are unequal in difficulty from year to year and therefore are not an equal test of the ability of pupils to enter high school, said G. M. Ruch of the University of Iowa, discussing an investigation conducted under a grant of the New York Commonwealth Fund of written examinations for promotion into high school in about twelve states. Educators should discover the institutions and agencies other than schools that provide or are capable of providing educational service and utilize these as source materials for curriculum building, said E. D. Grizzell of the University of Pennsylvania.

PROFESSION STATUS IS PRINCIPALS' AIM

Special Training Required by New Duties, Is Claim

By a Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The elementary school principals heard speeches on the duties and responsibilities of their profession, beginning with an address by Charles H. Judd of the University of Chicago, in which he said that the original concept of principalship was that it added to the duties of the senior teacher of the school certain items of management, such as care of the general discipline of the building and supplies. He said:

"The principal today has duties which cannot be classified as those of a senior teacher. He or she must be prepared to make studies of the community, the pupils and the teachers. The principal should be a leader in the reconstruction of the curriculum and in the development of a larger program of activities for the pupils. If principals are to carry out these functions, it will be necessary for them to have a type of training which was not required during the period when the prospective principal was primarily a teacher."

The time has come when the elementary school principals heard speeches on the duties and responsibilities of their profession, beginning with an address by Charles H. Judd of the University of Chicago, in which he said that the original concept of principalship was that it added to the duties of the senior teacher of the school certain items of management, such as care of the general discipline of the building and supplies. He said:

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SCHOOLS WORK WITH INDUSTRY

Help Cleveland Unions and Contractors in Training of Apprentices

By a Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The obligations to boys and girls in the schools no longer can be ended with a diploma and an address to the graduating class, asserted Howard L. Briggs of Cleveland before the department for vocational and practical arts education. He said:

"For every trade there is an apprentice in the community four hours per week during working time. The contractors are so well satisfied with the results that they are paying the boy his full salary for his entire period of school attendance, an annual cost of over \$150,000. This means that in four hours' time we must of necessity really increase the industrial efficiency of the pupil under our instruction."

An advisory committee, our metal and automobile trades in Cleveland are organized upon an open shop basis. We, therefore, have advisory apprenticeship committees made up of employers and employment managers. In the building trades the condition is strictly closed shop and we, therefore, have contractors and representatives of the local unions to assist in setting up a guaranteed system of apprenticeship through which the boy may be continuously employed. We have experienced splendid co-operation from all groups concerned."

"Our job is to function 100 per cent in improving the working efficiency and citizenship of the workers in our community. Annual graduations are held and journeymanhood in our community is recognized only after the boy can present credentials to the committee, certifying that he has served satisfactorily his entire trade apprenticeship and that he has completed the course in training established by the public schools."

COLLEGES EXPANDING EXTENSION COURSES
Millions of Students Are Reached, Says Educator
By a Staff Correspondent
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Educational extension has become a major university enterprise during the last 20 years, said V. A. C. Hennon of Madison, Wis., before the National Council of Education. He admitted that there had been advantages during the experimental years in having the extension work as a certain measure apart from the established educational order, but declared that today it must become an integral part of the university or college and come in close association with the public educational systems of local communities.

Informal instruction is given in extra-mural courses by 75 noncommercial institutions to more than 300,000 students in 38 states, he said, and by semi-popular lectures, institutes, conferences, outlines, bibliographies, pamphlets, libraries, films, radio, etc., many millions of persons are reached annually.

Because many teachers enter the profession with inadequate preparation, it is necessary to provide means of instruction for the training of teachers in service, said Thomas W. Butcher of Emporia, Kan. Even if only adequately trained teachers were permitted to enter the profession the changing nature of education would still require that some means for continuing instruction be provided for them, he said.

Financial advantages are obvious for the teacher to study while employed and in residence, declared Charles McKenny of Ypsilanti, Mich., and he quoted statistics to show that practically one-half as many teachers are taking extension work with teachers' colleges as there are students enrolled on the campus.

AGENCIES GROUP ELECTS OFFICERS
By a Staff Correspondent
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The National Association of Teachers' Agencies concluded its twelfth annual convention with the election of C. W. Cary, Hartford, Conn., as president; B. P. Clark, Chicago, Ill., vice-president; W. H. Jones, Columbia, S. C., secretary and treasurer. H. A. Mitchell, Des Moines, Ia., and M. Bryant, Philadelphia, Pa., were made members of the executive committee. The convention was featured by an address by J. H. Beveridge, superintendent of schools of Omaha, Neb., and by addresses and discussions dealing with personnel work and placement service.

RURAL SCHOOLS NEED EDUCATORS, IS CLAIM
By a Staff Correspondent
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Leading educators, not leading politicians, are needed as county superintendents, Miss Florence Hale of Augusta, Me., told the department of rural education. The county superintendent should not have to spend his time planning for the next election and seeking ways to out-general the nonprofessional seeker after his job, she continued. He should know people better than he knows books and he should be prepared to help in the community as well as to administer the schools.

COLONEL O'KEEFE SAID IT
CHICAGO, Feb. 24 (AP)—P. S. O'Keefe of Boston received a gold medal from the directors of the Society of American Florists. This was in recognition of his slogan, "Say it with flowers," thus apparently settling the claims of others regarding the origin of the saying.

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TEACHERS ASK ADULT EXAMPLE IN TRAINING GOOD CITIZENS

Adjustment of Courses Sought on Behavior Basis

By a Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Prof. F. S. Breed of the University of Chicago opened the joint program of the Educational Research Association and the College Teachers of Education with a critical discussion of new methods of making courses of study in the public schools. "We are living in a period of stimulating curriculum reform," said the speaker.

"During the past quarter of a century the curriculum has been guided largely by the behavior of children. Now it is to be based on the behavior of adults." He cited results of scientific studies to show that the course of study patterned on the daily lives of adults is inadequate, providing the child with material beyond his intellectual level, and depriving him of much material at his intellectual level.

Prof. Clifford Woody of the University of Michigan described an investigation which he had made to determine the relative value of two methods of teaching spelling, and declared that through experimentation and scientific methods all phases of the educational process must be evaluated and refined.

RUMANIAN ENVOY THROUGH
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Prince Antoine Bibesco, retiring Rumanian minister, presented his letters of recall today to President Coolidge.

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SCHOOLS WORK WITH INDUSTRY

Help Cleveland Unions and Contractors in Training of Apprentices

By a Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The obligations to boys and girls in the schools no longer can be ended with a diploma and an address to the graduating class, asserted Howard L. Briggs of Cleveland before the department for vocational and practical arts education. He said:

"For every trade there is an apprentice in the community four hours per week during working time. The contractors are so well satisfied with the results that they are paying the boy his full salary for his entire period of school attendance, an annual cost of over \$150,000. This means that in four hours' time we must of necessity really increase the industrial efficiency of the pupil under our instruction."

An advisory committee, our metal and automobile trades in Cleveland are organized upon an open shop basis. We, therefore, have advisory apprenticeship committees made up of employers and employment managers. In the building trades the condition is strictly closed shop and we, therefore, have contractors and representatives of the local unions to assist in setting up a guaranteed system of apprenticeship through which the boy may be continuously employed. We have experienced splendid co-operation from all groups concerned."

"Our job is to function 100 per cent in improving the working efficiency and citizenship of the workers in our community. Annual graduations are held and journeymanhood in our community is recognized only after the boy can present credentials to the committee, certifying that he has served satisfactorily his entire trade apprenticeship and that he has completed the course in training established by the public schools."

COLLEGES EXPANDING EXTENSION COURSES
Millions of Students Are Reached, Says Educator
By a Staff Correspondent
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Educational extension has become a major university enterprise during the last 20 years, said V. A. C. Hennon of Madison, Wis., before the National Council of Education. He admitted that there had been advantages during the experimental years in having the extension work as a certain measure apart from the established educational order, but declared that today it must become an integral part of the university or college and come in close association with the public educational systems of local communities.

Informal instruction is given in extra-mural courses by 75 noncommercial institutions to more than 300,000 students in 38 states, he said, and by semi-popular lectures, institutes, conferences, outlines, bibliographies, pamphlets, libraries, films, radio, etc., many millions of persons are reached annually.

Because many teachers enter the profession with inadequate preparation, it is necessary to provide means of instruction for the training of teachers in service, said Thomas W. Butcher of Emporia, Kan. Even if only adequately trained teachers were permitted to enter the profession the changing nature of education would still require that some means for continuing instruction be provided for them, he said.

Financial advantages are obvious for the teacher to study while employed and in residence, declared Charles McKenny of Ypsilanti, Mich., and he quoted statistics to show that practically one-half as many teachers are taking extension work with teachers' colleges as there are students enrolled on the campus.

AGENCIES GROUP ELECTS OFFICERS
By a Staff Correspondent
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The National Association of Teachers' Agencies concluded its twelfth annual convention with the election of C. W. Cary, Hartford, Conn., as president; B. P. Clark, Chicago, Ill., vice-president; W. H. Jones, Columbia, S. C., secretary and treasurer. H. A. Mitchell, Des Moines, Ia., and M. Bryant, Philadelphia, Pa., were made members of the executive committee. The convention was featured by an address by J. H. Beveridge, superintendent of schools of Omaha, Neb., and by addresses and discussions dealing with personnel work and placement service.

RURAL SCHOOLS NEED EDUCATORS, IS CLAIM
By a Staff Correspondent
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Leading educators, not leading politicians, are needed as county superintendents, Miss Florence Hale of Augusta, Me., told the department of rural education. The county superintendent should not have to spend his time planning for the next election and seeking ways to out-general the nonprofessional seeker after his job, she continued. He should know people better than he knows books and he should be prepared to help in the community as well as to administer the schools.

COLONEL O'KEEFE SAID IT
CHICAGO, Feb. 24 (AP)—P. S. O'Keefe of Boston received a gold medal from the directors of the Society of American Florists. This was in recognition of his slogan, "Say it with flowers," thus apparently settling the claims of others regarding the origin of the saying.

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TEACHERS ASK ADULT EXAMPLE IN TRAINING GOOD CITIZENS

Adjustment of Courses Sought on Behavior Basis

By a Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Prof. F. S. Breed of the University of Chicago opened the joint program of the Educational Research Association and the College Teachers of Education with a critical discussion of new methods of making courses of study in the public schools. "We are living in a period of stimulating curriculum reform," said the speaker.

"During the past quarter of a century the curriculum has been guided largely by the behavior of children. Now it is to be based on the behavior of adults." He cited results of scientific studies to show that the course of study patterned on the daily lives of adults is inadequate, providing the child with material beyond his intellectual level, and depriving him of much material at his intellectual level.

Prof. Clifford Woody of the University of Michigan described an investigation which he had made to determine the relative value of two methods of teaching spelling, and declared that through experimentation and scientific methods all phases of the educational process must be evaluated and refined.

RUMANIAN ENVOY THROUGH
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Prince Antoine Bibesco, retiring Rumanian minister, presented his letters of recall today to President Coolidge.

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A Walk About in Australia, by Philippa Bridges. London: Hodder & Stoughton, 16s. net.

countless individuals. The combination of all of these forces to block the constructive efforts of Governor-General Leonard Wood and if possible to destroy him politically is graphically depicted. The case of the Moros against the Filipinos who are now seeking to conciliate and to govern them is made very plain.

A corrective for "The Isles of Fear" may be found in Dr. Frank A. Macchia's new book, *Islands of Hope: A Protestant Missionary Endeavor in the Philippines*. For, despite its somewhat pretentious title, this is what Dr. Laubach's book actually is. If any Americans are to have a realistic view of the Filipino people, those Americans are the missionaries of the Protestant denominations. They live among the people, they know the people, they love the people. They are closer to them than any foreign merchants, administrators or even teachers can hope to be. They do not approach them from an authoritarian position, like the Roman Catholic Church. They seek their friendship as sons of a common, and somewhat democratic, spiritual Fatherhood. They have a long and close relationship with Filipinos, this missionary, a graduate of Princeton University and Union Theological Seminary in New York City. He is a potential spiritual leader of the

The Work of the Scholars

Geologists have given enthusiastic testimony of the technical excellence and scholarly value of Dr. Warren D. Smith's work, "The Geology and Mineral Resources of the Philippine Islands." The volume contains data of great value, not alone to natural scientists and to those who are interested in the economic development of the Philippines, but to the

sanct; none might bear arms within it, and whatever wars were going on, there was safe conduct for all who traveled to Olympia whether as private citizens or as representatives of states."

Records of Treaties

There, in the words of Isocrates, "having laid aside their enmities they joined together in public prayers and

The author tells his story in the restrained, reposeful style of the scholar who is master of his subject. Possibly the opening chapters, like the first glimpse of the ruins themselves, may seem cold and severe, and like a special preserve of the expert. But the reader who struggles through the stony and shadowy

George H. Doran Company is the American publisher of W. H. Davies' book of essays, "Later Days," the English edition of which (Jonathan Cape) was reviewed in The Christian Science Monitor of Dec. 26, 1925.

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In consideration of their many publications, the statement made at the beginning of this discussion must be modified. The literature of American colonial effort records one of the most striking differences between ancient and modern imperialism; and the contributions of American scholars who have worked in extra-continental America rank even with those of the scholars of the British Empire.

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es your English *embarrass* or
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you make mistakes?
know your own language.

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Do You Say—
—between you and I; a raise in salary; a long ways off; a setting hen; let's you and I go somewhere; those kind of men; that coat sets good; he doesn't know as he can; a mutual friend; the bread raises; providing I go; one less thing; where will I meet you; he referred back to; we are having friends for dinner?

Can You Pronounce Foreign Words Like—

Do You Know When To Use—
—sits or sets, laying or lying, farther or further, drank or drunk, who or whom, I or me, lunch or luncheon, affect or effect, council, counsel or consul, practical or practicable, admittance or admission, shall or will?

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Musical Events—Theaters—News of Art

D. S. MacLaughlan's Etchings

Special from Monitor Bureau
London, Jan. 26.

IT is many years since there has been any considerable display in London of the work of Donald Shaw MacLaughlan. Keen interest has been aroused therefore by the retrospective exhibition of Mr. MacLaughlan's etched work at the Fine Art Society (148 New Bond Street). This exhibition, which includes some 200 prints, ranges from the artist's earliest efforts in 1899—shortly after he had left Boston to study art in Paris—to the crowning achievements of the last few years.

In this long series we can trace the gradual development of the etcher's powers, we see his reverent study of the masters of the past, the influence of Rembrandt in the concentration of light in "The Little Fugue" of 1909, and many other prints, of which in his "Pont de la Tourne" done in 1900, of the Whistler of the Thames set in "The Tannery" and "Life on the Thames." Then, as the artist grows more mature and his grasp of the technicalities of his medium become more assured, we find him devoting himself more and more to the interpretation of nature. Architectural subjects, which preponderate in his earlier works, become fewer and in the later plates we are presented with an unrivaled series of landscapes.

Mr. MacLaughlan's range is wide and he has touched high achievement in many subjects, but among living etchers he stands out supreme as an interpreter of sylvan and riverside scenery. In "The Tempest" he can not only show us the trees bending in the wind but makes us feel the very smart of the rain that is sweeping across the countryside; he shares with us the joy of the sunlight filtering through the trees in "Road Song No. 2" and re-conveys to us the radiant illumination which brightens

his "River Song No. 6." The freedom and lightness of his touch may be seen in the feathery trees of "Sunlight and Shadow No. 3," and his incomparable powers of rendering foliage find various expression in "Roadway, Tennessee," "Twilight Waters," "On the Loring," and in the noble trees of his "Sussex Hedges." A wanderer in many lands, Mr. MacLaughlan, while scrupulous in his fidelity to nature, is never merely topographically exact; he rises above the particularity of a given locality and succeeds in conveying the universality of a mood of nature expressed in a design of majestic beauty. A fine tribute to Mr. MacLaughlan's "Gwinneer Fields," dated 1919, has been paid by M. Léonce Bénédite, formerly director of the Luxembourg. "Here," says the distinguished French critic, "is a truly beautiful print. At the right is a broad field, broken by short hedges or small groups of trees, in the middle a stile closes in a foot-path that disappears in the distance. At the left a tree, an old willow, throws out tufts of twigs, twisting its branches to catch each ray of sun, and there above in the vast empty sky an ineffable light that bathes the country round."

It is characteristic of Mr. MacLaughlan that he makes us feel the life and sunward yearning of the old willow tree, while keeping it in its place as an item in a great spacious vista of a sun-illuminated countryside. His etchings tell us the joy of existence which is expressed in vegetation as well as experienced by humanity. It is this profound feeling of sympathy with nature, expressed in a rare understanding of the very growth and aspirations of the trees, which coupled with a mastery of the craft of etching places Donald Shaw MacLaughlan alongside the great painter-etchers of the present and the past.



From an Etching by D. S. MacLaughlan

distinct contribution to the list of plays which justify the existence of the theater in the best sense. Thomas Mitchell is superb in the leading part. His long and excellent training in Shakespearean and other solid roles holds him in good stead now. His Benjie ranks with the best of actors of the season. With Miss Chrystal Herne's characterization of Mrs. Craig in "Craig's Wife." Every other member of the cast is excellent, but perhaps it is only fair to point out that particularly fine work is done by Malcolm Williams, William Wadsworth, Charles Laite, Kate Mayhew, Mark Sullivan, Marion Ballou, Eddie Quinn, and Edwin Phillips.

Art in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Feb. 8 (Special Correspondence).—The collection of paintings brought to the United States by Señor Don Jose Moya del Pino from Spain was recently shown at the M. H. De Young Memorial Museum in Golden Gate Park. There are 41 copies of the works of Velasquez and four original paintings by Del Pino. The copies were made under the patronage of King Alfonso and the Ministry of Fine Arts of the Spanish Government. This collection has now been given to the University of California by the Committee of Velasquez Exhibitions of California. That this Spanish artist's works should be copied and permanently on view in California, is another gesture to remind the artist of today of the Spanish traditions which bloomed in the early flowering of civilized life in California.

The Galerie Beaux Arts has fostered two exhibitions of new artists by California painters, that are most acceptable to the hypercritical picture seeker. The showing of many oil sketches and several large canvases by Rinaldo Cuneo, a San Francisco painter, is better understood by the "knowing" than by the mere wanderer among paintings. The same walls a week later harbor another group of oils by Armin Hansen, who paints the life of Monterey Bay so that an even larger assortment of "picture lovers" can easily assimilate his work.

Rinaldo Cuneo is of Italian origin. He studied abroad and came West with a latent Russian influence acquired in France. Here he painted in a quiet manner until he gave up painting for several seasons. Last year he unleashed his joy in painting again with an exhibition of small "city" sketches in this same gallery. This year in a much stronger showing for he resumes his fundamental interest in the vicarious forms and color of the Russian School.

Cuneo organizes clouds, trees and

rocks in one wild mood in "Thunder and Lightning." Two other canvases done in the high mountains are modernly mannered. These are "The Lake" and "Boulder Stream."

A Night Painter

Full color and agile brushes bespeak a growth in each fresh canvas in the Cuneo show. The play of light across receding flat planes he conquers with simplest vision. Again he treats of city subjects, with a fine poetic grasp. His largest canvas, entitled "Materiality," is the city painted from a hilltop vantage. Another view of San Francisco's house-tops he calls "San Francisco's Algeria." It is fittingly described, so say and sunny in the hillside clustered with brilliantly colored houses. Cuneo's night lights are accurately recorded, for he has a habit of staying up all night and finishing the study he has started, rather than trying to re-establish the elusive slight values from memory in the light of the day after. His "Piers at Night" from the famous Telegraph Hill are very amusing with warm and cold lights, near and far across the bay. "Night Lights" is a larger canvas, very subtle with lost planes that are round in faintly glowing street lights.

A typically Californian canvas is found in "The Arks, Greenbrae." These are jolly little houseboats anchored in the waters that encroach from San Francisco bay into the Marin hills. This canvas is luscious in color with rusty tides marshes contrasted against vibrant purple and green foothills.

Armin Hansen

In the Hansen exhibition we are taken right out to sea in tugboats and fishing fleets. This is the largest outside of New York for several years. Hansen is well known in the etching world for his fishermen subjects, although painting is his first medium and larger scope. His painting has such power that "the unknown" than by the mere wanderer among paintings. The same walls a week later harbor another group of oils by Armin Hansen, who paints the life of Monterey Bay so that an even larger assortment of "picture lovers" can easily assimilate his work.

AMUSEMENTS

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always been conservative in his treatment, relying upon the bigness of his sea subjects to assist in the inspiration that carries his work to its fulfillment.

In this show he has one canvas very new in tendency called "Thanks Unto Thee, O Lord." This dominant picture experiments with the latest treatment of planes and linear design in superimposed geometric motif. It is a square canvas of circular composition including the eye-safe pyramid design, revealed in strong coloring, almost too hot. The subject is five fishermen who stand on the shore in thankful prayer for the abundant haul at their feet. Their light suits jobs on the middle distance waters, and lead the eye across the blue depth to a house and weighty cloud formations on the far point of the encircling shore.

Hansen verifies the poetic and epic drama of the sea in many of his canvases. His brush seems overflowing with opalescent combinations of color in soft greyed tones. There is beauty in bits of his paint before it has ever left his palette. In "Shadows" he has captured a calm, smooth mid-ocean scene of some small fishing boats, resting amid the shadows cast by scurrying fog clouds against the sun and half enveloping the scene. "Wrecked," "Seaward," "Lumber Carriers" and the "Coal Dock" are rich in story as well as nice in a livable decorative value. Other sketches on dry land are "The Rodeo," a dusty western crowd; "Vincenzo and Pete," "Rain," "October Evening" and several small things that loyally mention Hansen's devotion to flowing color.

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Music News and Reviews

Mr. Reiner Returns to Cincinnati Orchestra

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20 (Special Correspondence).—The thirteenth pair of concerts given by the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra marked the return of Fritz Reiner to the conductor's stand after an absence of several weeks, during which he was serving as guest conductor with eastern orchestras. Sophie Braslau was the soloist, making an appearance which was scheduled for much earlier in the season.

Interest was centered largely in the singer, who has not been heard here in a number of years. During the past 10 years she has matured both vocally and artistically, but her work was distinctly disappointing. Possessed of a voice and a temperament perfectly suited to the presentation of dramatic music, she overdoes the thing. So strenuously, with such physical compulsion did she use her voice, that by the end of her songs her tone was distressingly rough.

She sang Beethoven's "Ah! Perfido" and three Moussorgsky songs, "La Peine," "Le Classique" and "Dnepier." These were moments when she allowed herself to become convulsed and well executed. The symphony was all lightness and charm and graciousness. The conductor's intention for the "Tannhäuser" overture was evidently the square cut and solidly moving reading with which his last year's Harold Samuel, appearing at the Town Hall this afternoon, was able to elicit meaning from works of Bach that pianists of other days have scarcely hinted at. He proved to all conviction that the nineteenth century sonata, so far from being an improvement over eighteenth century forms, is a mere dilution of them. He showed that the foundations of the entire tone philosophy of Beethoven, which Mr. Samuel represented so well, had been made by Beethoven. "Waldstein," "Appassionata," "Moonlight" and "Pathetic" story in a few selections from the "Forty-Eight" preludes and fugues. Interpretation? Plenty of it! The piano playing, which Mr. Samuel represents so well, caused in time a restatement of the theory of criticism from the standpoint of appreciation, as that which Mr. de Solis represents, is causing one from the standpoint of technique.

The American musical play "Wildflower" has had a good opening in the English provinces and opens at the Shaftesbury Theatre, London, soon.

Two Pianists Set New Standards in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Fleet and elegant piano playing of the highest order was exhibited at the Town Hall on the afternoon of Feb. 20, when Solito de Solis made his first appearance here. Which is an important matter in the record of the win-

ter, or an unimportant one, according to how listeners take music. In any case, speed and style are being pushed to an extraordinary development of late, and under the hands, moreover, of serious artists. To such heights, indeed, are they being brought, that standards of discussion must be raised to meet the situation, and the positive degree of comparison must be stepped to the notch where the superlative was formerly set. A remarkable executant of a few years ago may be a rather ordinary one now.

But to speak only of those who make a strong showing today, take Ignaz Friedmann. He held the banner till Mr. de Solis came along. Possibly in point of rapidity he still has the advantage, but in that of finish he measurably falls short of the new mark. So for Americans who enjoy piano playing for its own sake, here is fresh excitement. For those who like music as sport, and without question music has its sporting side, Mr. de Solis is a champion of the first quality. Doubtless interpretation could be somewhat accounted for in his performance of the Etude, op. 10, No. 4, of Chopin, the Prelude in E flat minor of Rachmaninoff and the Polonaise of Liszt; but scarcely on the ground of novelty. All that he said, his predecessors have said a good many times, the special and noteworthy difference being in the way he says it. His manner, in fairness, may be called the most polite and brilliant—not exactly the most fascinating, for arlowsky is to be remembered; nor the most beautiful, for there is Mr. Bachaus—of anybody's.

On the score of interpretation, however, the present times are by no means suffering. If alertness and gracefulness are the aim of one group of players, insignificant as the pursuit of another. Harold Samuel, appearing at the Town Hall this afternoon, was able to elicit meaning from works of Bach that pianists of other days have scarcely hinted at. He proved to all conviction that the nineteenth century sonata, so far from being an improvement over eighteenth century forms, is a mere dilution of them. He showed that the foundations of the entire tone philosophy of Beethoven, which Mr. Samuel represented so well, had been made by Beethoven. "Waldstein," "Appassionata," "Moonlight" and "Pathetic" story in a few selections from the "Forty-Eight" preludes and fugues. Interpretation? Plenty of it! The piano playing, which Mr. Samuel represents so well, caused in time a restatement of the theory of criticism from the standpoint of appreciation, as that which Mr. de Solis represents, is causing one from the standpoint of technique.

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Toledo Art Notes

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 20 (Special Correspondence).—An exhibition of modern British art will be shown in the Toledo Museum of Art for the month of March. The etchings, wood engravings, lithographs and mezzotints to be shown are chiefly recent work and have been chosen to represent as many schools as could be assembled.

The Toledo Museum of Art has again resumed its series of Sunday afternoon concerts for adults and the Saturday and Sunday story hours and educational motion pictures for children, which were suspended during the building of the new wing made possible by the founder, Edward Drummond Libbey.

The Toledo Chapter of the Archaeological Institute of America recently heard Dr. Esther Boissac Demare present her lecture on "Vanishing Rome" in the museum lecture hall. Thomas Ashby, former director of the British School of Classical Studies in Rome, will address the Toledo Chapter of the Archaeological Institute of America in March, and Prof. David Robinson of Johns Hopkins University in April.

The Mohr Art Galleries are exhibiting a group of landscapes in winter by the Swedish-American painter, John F. Carlson.

"The Red Mill" is to be Marion Davies' next picture following "Beverly of Graustark." Marshall Neilan is to direct. The play, a story of Vienna, is to be filmed on an elaborate scale.

Mary Brian, who played Wendy in Peter Pan, has been borrowed from Paramount to play the leading feminine rôle of Mary Abbott in "Brown of Harvard," which Jack Conway is directing. Jack Pickford is playing Doolittle, William Haines has the rôle rôle and Francis X. Bushman Jr. has the part of McAndrews.

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THE HOME FORUM

Concerning Festivals and Inns

OUR forefathers of a century ago were much more interested than we in times, seasons and seasonal customs, festivals, holidays, in short, in what they called the calendar or almanac; and publishers enjoyed a profitable trade in various kinds of reminders, entitled books of days, yearbooks, table books, naturalists' calendars, and so forth. Such works were as a rule arranged under chapter headings representing the twelve months and their aim was to provide the reader with all the traditional, legendary, and popular lore that had clustered about each season or even each day of the year.

A good many people, I suspect, still prize such books and find entertainment in referring to them. I know that I do. I like to look up the history of holidays and festivals in them, the weather signs of certain seasons, the legends connected with flowers and birds, the accounts of notable snowstorms, frosts, tempests, and comets, and the dates of famous events. It is an idle pastime, but harmless. When Valentine's Day comes round, for example, I like to recall all the customs of the time, and so of Easter and Christmas. If I come upon a reference in a book to Hilary, Trinity, or Michaelmas term, it interests me to find out once more what the English legal calendar is, and how it originated. To read that cherries bloom at Whit-sun-tide or that the Long Vacation runs from Midsummer to Michaelmas gives to the passage of time a pleasant old-world flavor to one who has been accustomed to distinguish days only by month and number.

It seems as if we have lost some sentimental values in dropping picturesque old names, even though in doing so we have, of course, gained much in convenience. Children feel these values, perhaps more than grown people, and yet even the latter feel some touch of delight in the odd, quaint, or poetic names of English and continental streets and towns. In the city where I spent my boyhood there were still large sections in which the streets were named instead of numbered and where one might have friends living on Orange, Willow, or Pineapple Street or might live oneself on Harkness Street, named after the brave old hero of the Battle of Oriskany. For a boy to walk or ride through De Kalb Avenue or Marcy Avenue or Kosciuszko Street aroused him to curiosity concerning these worthless, "Fulton Ferry" seemed always to have more character than Forty-second Street, and to saunter about Water, Front, Pearl, or West Street or to sit on the benches on Bowling Green or the Battery, or to stroll through the railings at Gramercy Park, was somehow more exciting than to enter the interminable line of numbered streets to the north and numbered avenues to the east and west. I suppose that a child who may have been attached to One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street and look upon it as home, but Pineapple Street or Willow Place seems more attractive.

All this, as I have said, senti-

mental and there is nothing practical that can be said for it. I myself remember missing a pleasant party on Willow Place because I could not find the street. If the streets in that neighborhood had been numbered, it would have been impossible to be lost there. By the same token an English lawyer who had to remember when Hilary, Easter, Trinity, and Michaelmas terms began must often have wished for a less picturesque and more practical nomenclature, the more so since there was a great deal more to remember than that. In one of my old books I find that in each of the four terms there were certain days, called "return days," which were theoretically about a week apart but which for various occult reasons might be more than a week apart. On these days persons properly summoned appeared before the court of common bench. For example, the Hilary term ought, one would suppose, to begin on St. Hilary's Day or January 13, but the court did not take of excuses for non-appearance on the twentieth—at least, it was supposed to, "but," as Blackstone dryly remarks, "as our ancestors held it beneath the condition of a freeman to appear or to do anything at the precise time appointed, the person summoned had three days of grace, and might legally appear on the fourth day." As a result, the court really opened on the twenty-third of January 23 and continued to sit until the fourth appearance day of the last return, and this was the end of the term, practically if not actually. I cannot vouch for the accuracy of the above, but only put it down as it is given by Home. In each term, also, there was one day on which the courts did not transact business: namely, Candlemas, Ascension, Midsummer, and All Saints; and these were called Great days in the Inns of Court. Gaudy days at the universities, and Collar days at the Court of St. James's; the last, because on these days knights wore the collars of their respective orders.

Such a curious calendar is interesting as an indication of the traditions that surround the inns of court, or the legal profession in London. It is as ancient and as picturesque as the wig, gown, and woolcock, and to the student of literature calls up many a memory of the brave old days when the inns of courts were great patrons of the drama, and the dramas of the great Elizabethans were performed in their halls, and the festivals of Christmas and Twelfth Night—the revels, as they were called—were one of the reasons, doubtless, why England was called Merry. And the inns have figured prominently in literature ever since, both by providing authors, scholars, and antiquaries with the world of letters and by affording novelists a fascinating locality in which to locate stories. What would Dickens be without them?

I think that it is the old names that contribute most to the charm of such places and such customs. And perhaps most of the charm is felt by foreigners, rather than by Londoners. Such names are so old and so mellow that they seem to mean more than their literal significance. The calendar is an interesting study, because throughout the ages legends and observances have gradually clustered around every one of the three hundred and sixty-five days. Not only did our forefathers celebrate the great festivals which we still observe, but almost every craft, trade, and profession had its own holidays with appropriate ceremonies. On February 3, for example, the woolen and worsted trade held a great celebration in certain towns and on October 25, the shoemakers and leather-workers—the latter the double festival, because it was also the anniversary of the Battle of Agincourt, as readers of Dekker's "Shoemaker's Holiday" and of Shakespeare's "Henry V" will remember. To lend over an almanac or book of days of a century ago is to realize how leisurely living was then, how large a part sentiment played in the lives of ordinary folk, how they clung to their memories, they have no time for such things, perhaps, but it is pleasant to read about them.

Arizona Nocturne

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Nighthawk thrummin' in the twilight,
Cattle lowin' on the range,
Moon a'climbin' up the sky-trail
Makin' thins all soft and strange.

Wind a'whisperin' in the mesquite,
Silver river runnin' slow,
Banjos strummin' in the ranch-house
Spanish songs of long ago.

Charles G. Wilson.

The Sandalwood Room

Through the uncurtained French windows streamed the afternoon sun. It flooded the carpet woven in rose garlands. It glorified the sofa and old mahogany chairs and brightened the silver tea service upon the placid table. It ran up and down the ivory keys of the open spinet and softly touched the worn pedals. It made the brass andirons and the faded gilt like ruddy gold; and then, lost itself in the fire that crackled upon the hearth.

Above the high colonial mantel, adorned with dolphin candelsticks and a Sevres vase, hung an ancestral portrait and black-framed silhouettes. Around the room ran shelves filled with old books bound in sheepskin and gay moroccos. Upon the cases stood silver galleons, wooden ships, early glass and rare plates. Above a Sheraton desk, littered with sales catalogues, hung a banjo clock between gilt sconces. Across the foot of a chaise longue, resplendent in old blue damask, hung a gray crêpe shawl. Near it, as though left in haste, lay an open band-box, bereft of its finery, but exclaiming and perceiving the room with that old-fashioned, indescribable scent of sandalwood.

Naming the Bell

God has given us joy to-night!
See, how like the golden grain
From the husk, all smooth and
bright,
The shining metal now is ta'en
From lip to well-formed rim,
Not a spot is dim:
Even the motto, neatly raised,
Shows a skill may well be praised.

Around, around,
Companions all, take your ground,
And name the bell with joy profound!
Concordia is the word we've found
Most meet to express the harmonious sound.

That calls to those in friendship bound.
Be this henceforth the destined end
To which the finished work we send.
Higher over every meager thing,
In the blue canopy of heaven,
Near to the thunder let it swing,
A neighbor to the stars be given.
Let its clear voice above proclaim,
With brightest troops of distant sun.

The praise of our Creator's name,
While round each circling season runs.

To solemn thoughts of heartfelt power
Let its deep note full oft invite,
And tell, with every passing hour,
Of hastening time's unceasing flight.

Now, laide, join your strength around!
Lift the bell to upper air!
And in the kingdom wide of sound
Once placed, we'll leave it there.
All together! heave!
Its birthplace see it leave!
Joy to all within its bound!
Peace its first, its latest sound!

—Schiller, in "The Song of the Bell."

Colonial Annapolis

THE belief is somewhat common that the center of American colonial architecture is in New England. It should be remembered, however, that the first colonial settlement was made at Jamestown in 1607, thirteen years before the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock. These southern colonies followed the course of the James, formerly known as the Powhatan River, reaching up as far as Washington and Annapolis. The southern settlers came imbued with the English idea of vast estates and the importance of permanency, which ideas were put into practice in Virginia, Maryland, and the Carolinas. Vast grants of land on the water-front were eagerly sought, which included fertile meadows and primeval forests rolling back for miles inland, until there were no more left in the gift of the crown.

On such estates these families took root, called the lands after their own names and transmitted hereditary possessions from generation to generation. Names such as the Randolphs of Tuckahoe and Presque Isle, the Byrds of Westover, the Harrisons of Berkeley and Brandon and the Carters of Shirley became like those of the landed gentry of the other country.

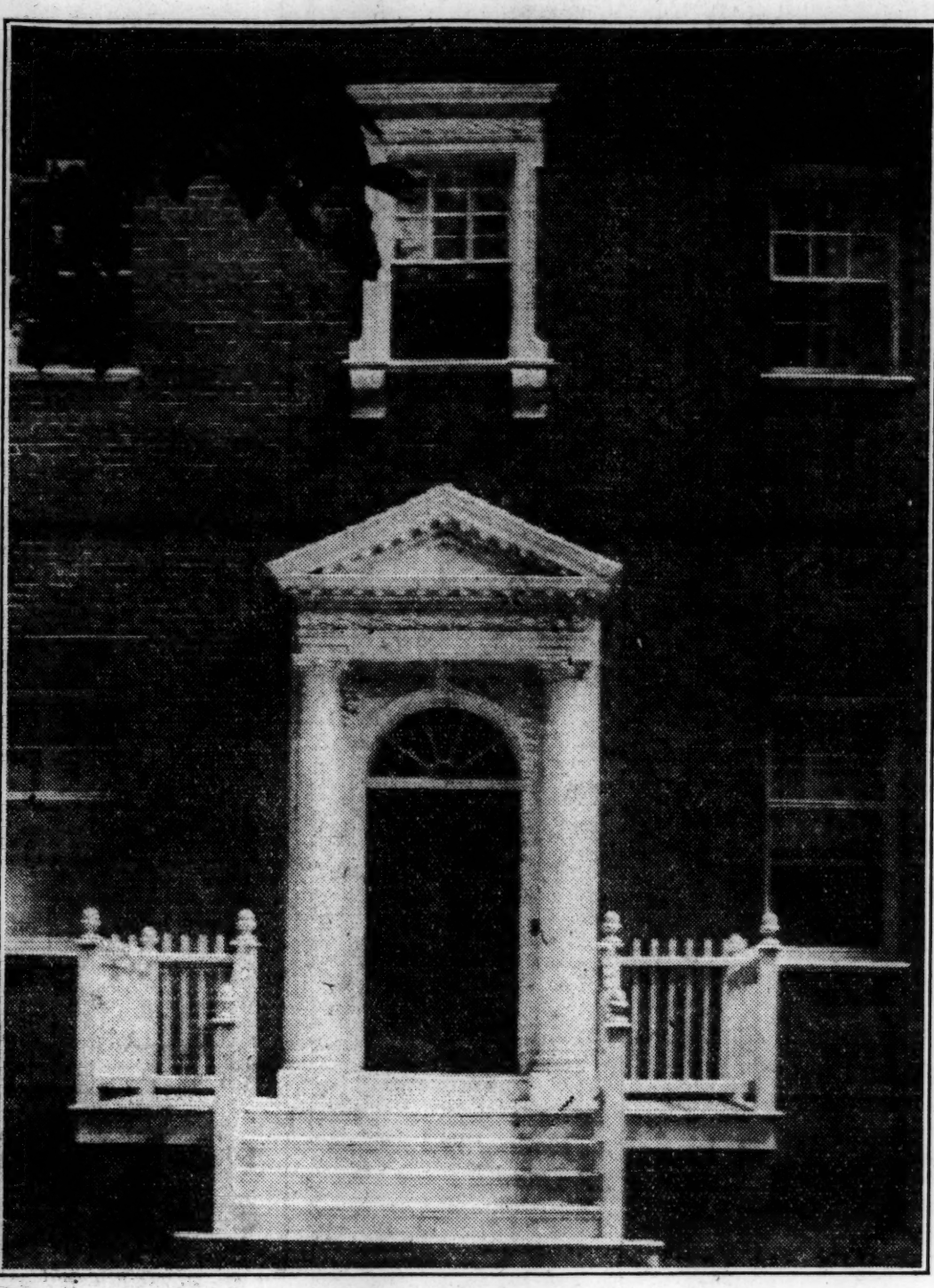
Out of these conditions there developed in the magnificent homes erected on these estates, a far more opulent style of architecture than was either possible or consistent in Puritan New England. Throughout Virginia, Maryland, and the Carolinas rose many a stately mansion which might truly be called

"A noble pile
Baronial, and colonial in style."

When settlements grew into cities it was natural that the beauty of the great country houses should have been adapted to narrower spaces, retaining the general characteristics and often equaling their models in magnificence.

In the annals of kindred particulars Annapolis probably is the greatest center of antiquity on the continent. There is hardly a street to be found in all that quaint old town that does not possess some of the atmosphere given by ten or a dozen well-preserved pre-revolutionary residences and their buildings. There are stately mansions of brick with the inevitable wide chimney at each end of the gabled roof, and wonderful doors and windows of perfect line and design gleaming white against the age-mellowed brick, fish-shaped lighting windows over the beautiful doors, steps of varying designs in railings and broadening to enlarge the entrance. In the good old days these houses were occupied by men whose names are indelibly inscribed among those who had a share in founding the great republic and nurturing its infancy. Annapolis, be it remembered, furnished four signers of the Declaration of Independence.

It would indeed be hard to find a more splendid representation of early American architecture than is assembled in the boundaries of Annapolis, and every one of the old places has its individual sketch of history and romance and folk lore. This is especially true of the houses on Maryland Avenue. Most notable of all these is the Chase House, begun and partly built by Samuel Chase "The Demosthenes of Maryland," and now used as a home for the aged. Directly across the street from this fine three-story edifice stands the Harwood House built in 1780. It is another of those houses of rare old brick of a tone that only age can give. It is especially noted for its artistically-carved door with steps winding to a railed platform at the top, and the window above the entrance of which is hand-carved. The woodwork of the interior is said to be the most beautiful arabesque carving in Maryland. There is a romance clinging to the house, which was never occupied by its builder, Mr. William Harmond, who bought furniture for it, but for some reason not recorded, never made it his home. He sold it to Chief Justice Jeremiah Townley Chase, who added to it for his daughter. Latterly it has been occupied by the Harwood family, descendants of Chief Justice Chase, Miss Harwood.



The Harwood House, Annapolis

Photograph by Richard Southall Grant

A Fabulous Lodging

The beauty of Moroccan palaces is made up of details of ornament . . . but to get an idea of their general character it is worth while to cross the Court of Cypress at the Bahia and follow a series of low-studded passages that turn on themselves till they reach the center of the labyrinth. Here, passing by a low padlocked door leading to a crypt, and known as the "Door of the Vizier's Treasure-House," one comes on a painted portal that opens into a still more secret sanctuary: The apartment of the Grand Vizier's Favourite.

This lovely prison, from which all sight and sound of the outer world are excluded, is built about an atrium paved with disks of turquoise and black and white. Water trickles from a central vase of alabaster into an hexagonal mosaic channel in the pavement. The walls, which are at least twenty-five feet high, are roofed with painted beams resting on panels of traceried stucco in which is set a cicerostory of jeweled glass. On each side of the atrium are low recessed rooms closed by vermilion doors painted with gold arabesques and vases of spring flowers; and into these shadowy inner rooms, spread with rugs and divans and soft pillows, no light comes except when their doors are opened into the atrium. In this fabulous place it was my good luck to be lodged while I was at Marrakech.

In a climate where, after the winter snow has melted from the Atlas, every breath of air for long months brings the smell of the sea, the corridors came the scent of citron-blossom and jasmine, with sometimes a bird's song before dawn, and always the call of the muezzin in the night; but no sunlight reached the apartment except in remote rays through the cicerostory, and no air except through one or two broken panes.

Sometimes, lying on my divan, and looking out through the vermilion doors, I used to surprise a pair of swallows dropping down from their nest in the cedar-beams to preen themselves on the fountain's edge or in the channels of the pavement; and from far off, through circuitous corridors, came the scent of citron-blossom and jasmine, with sometimes a bird's song before dawn, and always the call of the muezzin in the night; but no sunlight reached the apartment except in remote rays through the cicerostory, and no air except through one or two broken panes.

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Aa gi op.

Översattelse av den engelske artiklen i Kristelig Videnskap som finnes på denne side

NAAR nogen altsor let gir op, som man ialmindelighed utrykker sig, betragtes det som medinteresserte enten som et tegn paa svakhet eller som en heldig egenkap altsor det virker paa deres egne afkeer. Naar det sies om en person at han aldri gir op, menes dermed enten at vedkommende anses for overordentlig stivnakket eller at han er i besiddelse av mot og stor utholdenhet. Det er eftersom man ser paa tingene. Dødelige er tilbøjelige til aa gi op enten for let eller for motbæstend. Vedholdenhet kan være en verdifull egenkap, men som alle menneskelige karaktertræk sine den styres paa ret maate. Hvad det kommer an paa er aa vite naar og hvorledes man skal gi op og hvorledes man i dette stykke skal forholde sig under alle vanskeligheter.

Naar man gir op noget man har sat sig i hodet, hvad det enn kan være, innsettes vilkaarlig den motsatte tilstand. Man kan for eksempel i motbæstend opgi en god bestrebelse henimot et verdig maal. Man maa da hvis man kan, slaa sig tilfreds med det mindre ønskelige og prisverdig. Resultatet av en altsor hurtig given vil gjerne vise sig i en følelse av utilfredshet og selvbefredelse. Man kan ogsaa gjennem en falsk følelse av sympati og felaktighet anvendt henimot det mindre ønskelige, som oftest sine beste følelser av hvad det er ret, kun bli forført til at gi opp.

La os tenke os at man kjemper med en sykdom. Ens egen og ens venners frykt er en vesentlig faktor i sykdommen. Der kan liste sig inn en fristelse til aa opgi haabet om bedring enten hos den syke selv eller hos hans venner. Ibegynnelse kan sjeldent ubestemt og rosten umiddelbart. Denne opgivelse av haap medfører uundgaalig den motsatte tilstand av fortvilelse, og hvis ikke noget uforsett inntrer, kan følgerne bli skjevnesvangre. Paa dette punkt er i utallige tilfelle Kristelig Videnskap med sin velsignelseeriske innflydelse kommet til hjelp, har rettet paa tilstanden og inngett nytt haap. Man lærer nu hvorledes man kan gi op en felaktig tro paa liv og intelligens i materie og paa mennesket som unnerliagt synd, sykdom og død. Det motsatte av denne vilfarelse—det vil si en riktig opfatning av Liv—begynner da aa bli raadende. Derpaa følger den herlige oplevelse at man mere og mere lærer hvorledes man i alle forhold skal opgi det falske synd og mere klart skal faa se at det gode er den andelige aabenbaring av det uendelige, guddommelige Prinsipp, Gud. I denne forbindelse sier Mrs. Eddy i "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" ("Videnskap og helse med nøkkel til skriften") paa side 283: "Etersom mennesket begynner aa forstaa Aand, opgir det troen paa at der er nogen sann tilværelse adskilt fra Gud."

Etersom man mere og mere vinner fremgang i aa bevise virkeligheten av Guds, det guddommelige Prinsipp, makt i alle sine gjøremål, lærer man aa forstaa at hver uirklighet tanke som ikke beriktes eller tilintetgjøres medfører sin ekvivalent i "in Morocco."

en eller annen disharmoni, enten fysisk eller av annen art, og man erfarer at eftersom man gir op uirklighet tenkning eller uirklig handling, vil den andelige motsetning sikkert inntræde og bringe fred og glede.

Denne høiere opfatning av det gode gir en saadan lykke at man mere enn altsor annet ønsker aa forstaa betydningen av Jesu ord: "Ikke som jeg vil, men som du vil!" og man streber efter aa opnaa det sinn som antydes i disse ord.

For hurtig og villig aa kunne opgi al felaktig tro saa snart som vi opdager den, er det adventig aa vinde den forstaaelse at alle menneskelige begreper er uirkelige. Man opgir hurtig hvad man ser er en illusjon. Aa venne sig fra et lufstynns voldet ikke den reisende nogen kam. Han tar synet for hvad det er og holder sin kurs. Paa samme maate kan alle skille sig ved sin felaktige tro angaaende tilværelse, egenkap, omgivelser og forhold og stadig klarere bringe for lyset harmoniens uopdelige sannhet. Og som en naturlig følge vil der inntræde forbedringer i alle livets forhold.

Haap istedetfort fortvilelse, sundhet og lykke istedetfort svakhet og disharmoni, Guds gode vilje istedetfort fellende, menneskelig vilje og dødelige meninger—dette er noget av den herlige virkelighet som vil komme til syne naar man er villig til aa gi op felaktig tro paa tilværelse som adskilt fra Gud. Mrs. Eddy paapeker resultatene av denne andelige helbredelses-prosess naar hun sier i Science and Health (side 119): "Etersom dødelige opgir den illusjon at der er mere enn et Sinn mere enn en Gud, vil mennesket i Guds lignelse komme til syne, og dette vilje menneske vil i denne lignelse ikke innbefatte i sig noget materielt element."

Thy voice is like a fountain,
Leaping up in clear moonshine;
Silver, silver, ever mounting,
Ever sinking,
Without thinking,
To that brimful heart of thine
Every sad and happy feeling
Thou hast had in bygone years,
Through thy lips come stealing,
Clear and low;
All thy smiles and all thy tears
In thy voice awaken,
And sweetness, wove of joy and
From their teaching it hath taken:
Feeling and music move together,
Like a swan and shadow ever
Floating on a sky-blue river
In a day of cloudless weather.

Thy voice is like a fountain,
Twinkling up in sharp starlight,
When the moon behind the mountain
Dims the low East with faintest
white,
Ever darkling,
Ever sparkling,
We know not if 'tis dark or bright;
But, when the great moon hath
rolled round,
And, sudden-slow, its solemn power
Grows from behind its back, clear-
edged bound.
No spot of dark the fountain
keeps,
But, swift, as opening eyelids,
leaps
Into a waving silver flower.

—James Russell Lowell.

On Giving Up

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF a person gives up too easily, as the saying goes, others may regard the trait as a weakness or a convenience, according to the effect his attitude may have upon their own related affairs. If it can be said of another that he never gives up, the estimate signifies that such a one is regarded either as excessively obstinate or as courageously and of great endurance, according to the point of view. Mortals, however, on occasion, are apt to give up too easily or too reluctantly. The trait of tenacity may be a valuable one, but, as with all human characteristics, it needs to be properly controlled. One needs to know what and when to give up, and what to hold to through whatever difficulties.

When one gives up something he has set his thought upon, whatever it may be, the opposite concept, naturally, is manifested. For example, one may through discouragement abandon a right endeavor toward a worthy end. He must, then, content himself, if he can, with something less desirable or commendable. The fruitage of a too easy surrender, however, is likely to be a sense of discontent and self-condemnation. Again, through a false sense of sympathy or any wrong servileness, one may sacrifice his best sense of what is right, in order to comply with some insistent demand, thinking that he is thereby giving up self, only to learn, later on, that the relinquishment of a true concept inevitably makes way for a contrary manifestation in a train of wrong consequences.

Yet again, one may be struggling with a sense of disease. His own fears and those of his friends are a considerable factor in the malady. A suggestion that he give up hope of recovery may come to the sufferer or to his friends, subtly at first, and almost unperceived. The physician in the case may after a time withdraw encouragement and pronounce the condition incurable. This giving up of hope inevitably lets in the opposite, despair; and unless some propitious influence check this wrong tendency, the outcome may be disastrous. At this point, however, in countless instances, the beneficent influence of Christian Science has intervened, reversing the situation and inspiring renewed hope. Those concerned learn how to give up the mistaken sense of life and intelligence in matter, and of man as subject to sin, disease, and death. The opposite of this abandoned error—that is, a right sense of Life—then begins to come into manifestation.

en eller annen disharmoni, enten fysisk eller av annen art, og man erfarer at eftersom man gir op uirklighet tenkning eller uirklig handling, vil den andelige motsetning sikkert inntræde og bringe fred og glede.

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tion. The glorious experience follows of learning how in all possible instances to give up the wrong view, and of realizing more of good as the spiritual manifestation of infinite divine Principle, God. In this connection, Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 283), "As mortals begin to understand Spirit, they give up the belief that there is any true existence apart from God."

One learns, as he goes along proving the actuality and power of God, divine Principle, in all his affairs, that every wrong thought, unless corrected and relinquished, expresses its equivalent in some discord, physical or otherwise; and one comes to see that as he gives up wrong thinking and wrong practice, the spiritual opposite surely comes into his experience, bringing peace and joy. This higher sense of good is so genuine and so satisfying that one comes to desire above all else to understand the meaning of Jesus' words, "Not as I will, but as thou wilt," and to be able sincerely to adopt the attitude therein indicated.

What is, perhaps, the most needful to learn, in order that one may quickly and willingly relinquish all error of belief as fast as he detects it, is that all mortal concepts are unreal. One quickly abandons what he sees to be delusion. Turning from a mirage does not cost the traveler a struggle. He recognizes the illusion for what it is, and keeps to his course. So may each one part with false beliefs about existence, about all so-called personal traits, environment, and relationships, and bring ever more clearly into realization the immortal truth of harmony; and as a consequence, all the details of experience will become thereby improved.

Hope in place of despair; joy instead of sorrow; health and success instead of weakness and failure; God's good will instead of erring human will and mortal opinion—these are some of the glorious realities that appear when one is willing to give up false beliefs of existence apart from God. Mrs. Eddy points out the results of this spiritual healing process when, in Science and Health (p. 191), she says, "As mortals give up the delusion that there is more than one Mind, more than one God, man in God's likeness will appear; and this eternal man will include in that likeness no material element."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian.)

The Dolomites

The Dolomites have still to find their poet or their acolyte with the enthusiasm of Ruskin. Perhaps it is better so. We could spare purple passages for the quiet contemplation of beauty undiluted, forming in the silence our own images and bringing together in recollection all those unseizable impressions into a single moment of vision.

The Dolomites have been pictured in many canvases (a view of the Monte Nuovul, by Sidney Lee, at the 1924 Royal Academy, a fine example), and the Rosengarten must appear a distant relation to many connoisseurs, part of their garden formed of choice pieces from all the world; but the memory of a picture is less penetrating than the memory of a few set phrases, a few magnificent sentences. "A chorus ending from Euripides" lingers after the splendor of the play has disappeared. That is perhaps the great merit of a journey through them—a straight facing a direct confrontation with every sense clear to the impression and the authentic note of admiration.

Even with this, a passage in Meredith's Amazing Marriage haunts the memory. The Dolomites are like a shadowy refrain, a subtle music bringing a rarer suggestion to the mountain glory. The passage describes a morning in the Carinthian Alps to the east of Tyrol, deeper in the Alps, and it gives the key, as no other passage I know to the spirit of the mountains and may form an opening to the fuller spectacle of the Dolomites.

"Down in the mountain-land is a melting of many friends. The pinnacles to forest-head, the larchen-tufted mound, rock-bastion and defiant cliff and giant of the triple peak, were in view, clearly lined for a common recognition, but all mere figures of solid gloom, unfeathered and bloated. Another minute and they had flung off their mail and changed to various, indented, intricate, succulent in ridge, scar and channel; and they had all a look of watchfulness that made them one company. The smell of rock waters and roots of herb and moss grew keen, air became a wind that raised the breast high to breathe it; an uplifting coolness pervaded the heights. . . Peaks of ashen hue and pale dry red and the pale sulphur pushed up, straight, forked, twisted, naked, striking their minds with an indeterminate ghostliness of Indian, so strange they were in shape and colouring. These sharp points were the first to greet them beneath the blue and green. A depression of the pass to the left gave sight of the points of black fir forest below, round the girths of the barren shafts. Mountain blocks appeared pushing up in front, and a mountain wall and woods on it, and a mountain in the distance, and cliffs riven with falls of water that were silver skeins, down lower to meadows, villages and spires, and lower finally to the whole valley of the foaming river, field and river seeming in imagination rolled out from the hand of the heading mountain."

Meredith's vision of the Alps finds its one sure confirmation in the journey through the Dolomites, past Latemar and the Rosengarten down

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

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STEEL BUYERS | TEXTILE STATU

<h2>HOLDING BACK</h2> <hr/>	<h2>TO BE STUDIED</h2> <hr/>
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Chicago Consumers Await Secretary of International
Second Quarter Prices— Federation to Compare
Backlogs Disappear National Conditions

CHICAGO, Feb. 24 (Special)—Consumers of pig iron and heavy finished steel continue to restrict their forward buying, owing to the uncertainty over and over again, that the Government will not permit the export of surplus steel.

quarterly prices. Consumption, however, has not declined appreciably, and the decline in production is slight. Acknowledging that there have been some shortages of certain materials, the government has promised that prompt delivery is possible. Elements makers are pressing for a reduction in the price of pig iron. Drop forge and cold rolled steel exports are taking considerable tonnage. The government has expressed the intention of

late mill operations are good, but schedules are on a week-to-week basis. Orders are entertained for considerable work from the Oklahoma oil fields. Car steel is coming out slowly. The aggregate so far this year has been fair.

Large output reflects the drag in the building industry. Architects have comfortable work on their boards, but are "in asking for bids. Fabricated prices are being shaded in the rebuilding competition. Reinforcing bar supply is much lower than last year. Wire and nail mills average only 65 per cent capacity. Steel mill capacity is down 70 per cent."

Mr. Shaw is disposed to understate his long journey, but he re-

that the task will be difficult as
as interesting, and he is there
giving some preliminary stud
the work involved in such a
prehensive inquiry before defin
committing himself to it.

The textile workers' leaders of the South American Continent have been much concerned during the past three or four years at the expansion of the textile industries in the countries where manufacturers have almost unlimited resources, of cheap native labor. There has been a

the market out. Efforts to break in #23, Chicago furnace, are claimed to have been fruitless. Statements show little decline from the previous quarter. Iron and scrap prices are a shade stronger. Real improvement is not yet in sight.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (Special)—Sustaining protests of D. B. Fisk & Co., Chicago, the Board of United States Appraisers finds that certain cloth, returned as woven fabrics of

centers, where a much higher standard of economic life has been gained by 50 years of incessant trade union effort.

The policy of the continental unions, through the International Federation, is to work through

und and 60 per cent ad valorem
r paragraph 1213, tariff act of 1922,
ld have been assessed at only 25
ld ad valorem under paragraph
hair cloth, known as "crino-
cloth."
protest filed by Henry Small against
collector's assessment of duty on
in fishing lines composed in chief
of cotton twine.

Technical Knowledge

The textile unions, especially in Great Britain, have always concerned themselves more closely than the majority of other labor organizations with the technical processes and commercial conditions of their industry. The officials of the union

These shoes, imported under the act of March 3, 1883, are made of the British cotton yulins, for instance, are not chosen because they are aggressive agitators or good speakers. They must pass fairly severe technical examinations, designed to show their ability to conduct negotiations on complicated technical

RAILWAY EARNINGS

	NORFOLK & WESTERN	
	1925	1924
GROSS.....	\$8,976,952	\$8,867,418
Operating charges.....	2,754,439	2,221,861
Net after charges.....	6,222,513	1,766,361

	1925	1926
Gross	\$14,320,565	\$14,356,857
Net income	1,906,515	2,279,511

New York Bank Stocks

Bid Ask	Bid Ask
Bank of America	100 100 1/4
Bank of New York	100 100 1/4
Chase National	100 100 1/4
Citizens Sav.	100 100 1/4
Com. Sav.	100 100 1/4
First Nat.	100 100 1/4
Mech. & Chem.	100 100 1/4
Nat. City	100 100 1/4
Nat. Ind.	100 100 1/4
Nat. Life	100 100 1/4
Nat. Real Est.	100 100 1/4
Nat. Trust	100 100 1/4
Nat. War.	100 100 1/4
Union Tr.	100 100 1/4

... v. c. 320	First	280	2500
... v. c. 320	Franklin	180	200
... v. c. 320	Carfield	400	415
... v. c. 320	Greenwich	475	20
... v. c. 320	Hamilton	195	210
... v. c. 320	Harrison	520	125
... v. c. 320	Lehman	1105	1105
... v. c. 320	Liberty	140	150
... v. c. 320	Manhat Co	242	249

**NEW FINANCING FOR
BETHLEHEM STEEL**

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Bethlehem Steel Corp. today announced that it had secured a \$100,000,000 loan from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which was guaranteed by the U. S. Government.

N. A. 450	500	Mech & M.	460	475	Steel Corporation has arranged
D. E. 188	194	Mutual	500	500	sale through a banking syndi-
C. E. 188	194	Municipal	500	500	cated by Guaranty Trust Com-
European	235	235	235	235	pany of \$35,000,000 7 per cent
N. A. 235	245	New Neth.	278	285	preferred at par, due December
Merc	235	240	235	235	15, subject to approval of stock
Isld	235	240	235	235	holders at a special meeting April
Pa Ex	235	240	235	235	according to an announcement
Nat.	235	240	235	235	President Eugene G. Grace. The
457	457	Pl. Morris	215	215	

l. 375	385	Public	175	725
l. 845		Queensb. N.	175	
l. 635	645	Seaboard	185	195
l. 285	295	Standard	675	685
l. 330	340	Trade Bk.	630	650
l. 275	285	Wash. Hts.	320	335
l. 615	625			
l. 2350	2360			

crease in authorized preferred from \$77,000,000 to \$100,000,000 will be necessary.

The proceeds are to provide funds for additional manufacturing facilities, one of the chief of which will be a tubular mill, necessary to meet a demand for certain steel products.

TRUST COMPANIES			
	Bid Ask	Bid Ask	
Y&T	645 655	Kings Co.	2150 2250
ers	675 690	M'facturers	550 555
Co.	300 305	Midwood	215 220
lon.	830 850	Nat'l R	220 235
re	390 400	New York	576 582
	295 300	People's	550 560

Abbe	295	300	United Guar.	685	680
Leif	565	575	United States	1885	1890
Myt	325	330	U. S. Mfr.	405	405
n	70	70	West T.&T.	475	..
ntion	380	385	Westch	450	..
Col.	537	345			

FRISCO'S GOOD GAIN

Louis-San Francisco for the year

The Library

Portable Libraries in Rural Localities

Sante Fe, N. M. Special Correspondence

THESE are the portable libraries which we are sending out to the rural libraries," said Mary Holdger Eckles, pointing to a long narrow box which stood beside the window in the large airy rooms of the State Department of Education here. The box was a brown-stained three-foot box shelf with a hinged cover and a padlock. On it was tucked a placard with the address of a school in one of the northern counties of New Mexico.

"We are sending it off tomorrow by a man who is driving home that way. You see, it is made to fit the running board of a car, and it saves money if we can find some reliable person to take it. It can be sent by parcel post, however, for it was especially made to come within those measurements.

Inside the box there were 34 books of interest to children from the first to the eighth grades. There were only printed story books for the little ones, and such standards as "Lorna Doone" and "Robinson Crusoe" for the older children as well as illustrated geographies and histories.

"There are only 10 of these libraries so far. The boxes were donated and made by the boys in the manual training classes in Albuquerque, on the suggestion of A. A. Milne, superintendent. The books were given us by people who became interested in this plan after I had talked with them about it."

It was not surprising that Miss Eckles' plans should have aroused immediate co-operation. Her work was alight with interest in her work, willingness for service, enthusiasm for this start toward a rural library system.

Enthusiastic Reception

"You can't imagine the interest these first ten libraries have aroused," she continued. "We have had dozens of letters from grateful teachers and children showing how much they were needed. I am so anxious to fill some more boxes that I am taking it up with the Kiwanis and Rotary clubs as well as the women's clubs to see if they will fill one library for their own county. They stay in one county, you know, being sent from one rural school to another throughout the school year. In the summer they returned to us to check over, mend and put in shape for another year. This little notebook goes with each one. It has the title of each book in it and not only helps the teacher to keep track of the books she has loaned, but shows us which has been the most popular and useful books, so that we can put them in all the libraries next year."

"Counties which have central libraries in towns such as Santa Fe, Albuquerque or Roswell take care of their own rural schools but out of the 31 counties there are not more than six which do not need this help. "New Mexico is the fourth largest state in the Union," Miss Eckles said, "and when you consider the size of the country, for instance, has only a population of 10,000, but is almost as large in square miles as the states of Connecticut, Delaware and Rhode Island put together. It will give you some idea of the out-of-the-way places we try to reach. These communities are small and for the most part Spanish-speaking. They are often separated by huge mountain ranges, but there is a school in each one where we are trying to give the children a chance for an education."

Practical Value

"The teachers in these rural schools are real missionaries, if they are interested in their work. It is a big field, and they accomplish wonders with little or no equipment. These are plans and suggestions to help them." She handed her interviewer printed plans for a teacher room showing how the work of teaching five or six grades could be systematized. Here were outlines for reading, writing, phonics, supervised recreation, programs and songs, where the simple melody might be followed by the more complex stencils for cut-out work, for blackboard and window friezes, health posters illustrating tooth-brushes and clean hands.

"We send these out to 1200 schools a month," she explained. "It is of remarkable how successful they have been. You see these rural teachers have absolutely nothing to work with—no scissors, no paste, no maps, no dictionaries, no sanitary plumbing, no pianos, no books."

"No books?"

"No books except school texts. An investigation has shown that in most of these little communities there are no books except a prayer book and a no record catalogue. I often wish that all the magazines with bright-colored pictures which people throw away by the million each year could be sent to these isolated places. Think what a treat they would be not only to the children but to the fathers and mothers who need a little brightening too."

"Haven't the counties enough money to buy even simple equipment?"

"Yes, they have; but as you know New Mexico has been through three years of drouth and the counties are budgeted just as low as they can stand. These rural schools could demand more equipment from their commissioners, but in a small settlement there is no one who knows what they should have or who is aggressive enough to fight for it. That is why my greatest interest is in helping these rural schools."

Before coming to the State Department of Education as the rural school assistant Miss Eckles had charge of the model school at the New Mexico State Teachers' College. Her experience there gave her invaluable training for just such help as the rural teachers need.

"This is the first year for the work," she said. "There was no appropriation before. In fact there is no appropriation for it now, but by pooling the money for the department, the state superintendent, Miss Isabelle Eckles, was able to save enough on other things so that this plan might be given a trial. This is only the beginning of what we hope to do if we can get an appropriation through next year."

General Classified

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AUDITORS REPORT ON NOVA SCOTIA FINANCES

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 9 (Special Correspondence).—Liabilities of the province of Nova Scotia as contained in the provincial gross debt, amount to \$39,860,443.43 or equivalent to a per capita debt of \$76 according to the report of P. S. Ross and Sons of Montreal, the firm of auditors employed by the Provincial Government to make an independent audit of the books of the Province. This report was tabled in the House of Assembly by the Premier, E. N. Rhodes, and is in accordance with a promise made by Mr. Rhodes in his election campaign last summer. The report says, "Our investigation has revealed that the finances of the provinces are in such an unsatisfactory condition as to demand strong and immediate action in order to remedy the conditions which now exist."

The report further claims that the last financial statement submitted to the House of Assembly a year ago was misleading inasmuch as liabilities of \$3,154,552.85 were not included. Six employees of the Government were found guilty of breach of trust and misappropriation of funds and the report states that the provincial auditor had not discharged the duties of his office properly. There had been an increase in three years of the net debt of the Province of \$9,736,483.20. Of the total funds misappropriated, the report states they only amounted to \$17,000 over a period of many years.

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FOR SALE—Well built old house; very best residence section; modern improvements; owner leaving N. J. Call J. H. HARRIS, 5219 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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ROXBURY, NEAR ELIOT SQUARE
unfurnished comfortable 7-room one-family house, centrally located.
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APARTMENTS FOR SALE
BOSTON, MASS., 71 Gainsboro St.—Apartment of 7 rooms; furniture may be bought. Call 1010.

FOR SALE—Furnished apartment, 6 rooms, large reception hall and bath. Back Bay 10500, Boston, Mass.

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NEW YORK CITY—List your apartments for sale or rent with
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BOSTON—Part of office, Room 37, 127 Federal St., Boston, Tel. Liberty 0178.

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, half day, 501 Fifth Ave., Room 1011. Call or phone mornings, Vanderbilt 2019.

ROOMS TO LET
BOSTON, MASS.—Rooms furnished for rent, the only one in this apartment hotel; centrally located at 375 Commonwealth Avenue near corner of Massachusetts Avenue.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Room to let in private family home preferred; references required. 210 Brookline, Suite 21. Call 2672.

N. Y. C., 225 W. 103, Cor. Broadway—Furnished room, central location, adjoining bath, reduced rent, family. STODOLSKY.

N. Y. C., 202 W. 80th St.—B'way—Immaculate rooms, \$12-\$15; charming private apartment, reduced rent, family. STODOLSKY.

N. Y. C., Congress Hotel, 19 W. 60th, Apt. 11-E—Simpler, furnished bed-sitting room, bath, March 1st-Sept. Squechanna 8280.

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HELP WANTED—MEN
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

In the United States, at least, the business of selling liquor has always been disreputable. It was always on the border of outlawry even before the Eighteenth Amendment definitely put it outside the law. There were few social strata in which the liquor seller, saloon keeper or bartender was not regarded

as a pariah. So generally was the saloon recognized as the center of vice and crime, so few of them were free from violations of the law, that people spoke of a "quite respectable" saloon, or of a liquor seller who really observed the law, with much the air of having discovered a white blackbird.

It is because of this very low reputation borne by the liquor sellers of the last half century that there will be general resentment at the effort of their present champions to ally with them some of the great, patriotic and wholly noble figures of American history. It was pretty poor strategy for the "wets" to choose Washington's Birthday as the occasion for a liquor rally at the national capital. Many people who are indifferent to the controversy raging over the drink question, and perhaps even more who are still undecided as to the part they will take in that contest, must have been antagonized by an organization that could find no better use for the natal day of the Father of His Country than to make of it an occasion for "wet" propaganda. A temperance leader sarcastically challenged some of the chief figures at this meeting to sing the national anthem—evidently doubting their familiarity with its words. Perhaps for their purpose this Washington's Birthday celebration might more fitly be opened with the song of twenty years ago:

Oh, give us a drink, bartender,
And we'll bless you as we go!

More repugnant to decency and patriotism than the selection of the day is the obvious endeavor of some of the wet leaders to identify George Washington with their cause. Because a recipe for brewing beer has been discovered among his papers, they insist that the first President of the United States, if alive today, would join the friends of the liquor traffic. Another individual announces with an air of triumph that he has discovered a liquor license issued to Abraham Lincoln. Neither fact is of importance, any more than are the undoubted truths that George Washington owned slaves, and that Abraham Lincoln chewed tobacco and in his youth had fame as a rough-and-tumble fighter.

What is important, and what is contemptible, is the effort of the liquor power today to make it appear that Washington and Lincoln, if now living, would be allied with its sinister conspiracy for the overthrow of a basic constitutional law of the Nation.

New occasions teach new duties,
Time makes ancient good uncouth.

George Washington saved the British Army from annihilation at Fort Duquesne, but this did not make him any the less the foe of Britain when revolution became necessary. Lincoln long thought the Nation could be saved without destroying slavery, but when he saw that slavery must go or the Nation fall, he did not hesitate to free the slave. Whatever the attitude of either may have been when liquor was scarcely looked upon as evil, none can doubt where both would stand when they found the liquor forces arrayed against the comfort and prosperity of the American people and in support of or excuse for open violation of the laws of the United States.

The can-archists who are pressing this agitation are welcome to all they can get out of it, but we think that there is a decided demand on the part of the American people that they abandon that part of their program which seeks to bring disrepute on the greatest names in American history.

In the current issue of Municipal Facts, Denver reminds itself and far-away readers who may chance to see the magazine that the City of the Plains has attained a noteworthy place in the field of educational leadership. "When Boston looks to Denver for educational stimulus, when Columbia University cites Denver, in its teacher's courses, when England sends research workers to Denver," then it is time, as one article expresses it, to realize that certain outstanding educational feats have been accomplished.

Denver is completing a school-building program that has attracted wide attention. A combination of advantages, it is claimed, has resulted in a spirited architectural expression with which the city is justifiably well pleased. First of all, there are the superb settings, selected for these buildings, some of them overlooking lakes or public gardens and parks, and some commanding unobstructed views of the mountains.

Architects were inspired by the freedom which was granted to them to follow their best ideals, with the result that the city is enriched with splendid examples of various styles, ranging from Colonial, through Italian Romanesque and English Jacobean to the Spanish of the Missions of the southwest. Notwithstanding this pleasing variety of exterior designs, no schools in the country, it is said, are so standardized inside. They are essentially school buildings, in which the modern business of instruction is provided for to the latest approved detail.

But more impressive than this notable building program, Denver considers its contribution to school work, as found in its "Curriculum Revision." True to the pioneering instinct with which Denver has always been blessed, certain of the city's educators, realizing that obsolete facts were being taught in the schools, set about to blaze new trails, beyond which

changing ideas might find space in which to expand. Suited to the deed to the vision, half a hundred committees of Denver teachers were appointed to take as their first task the investigation and revision of all subject matter, from the kindergartens on through the high schools, specialists from the various universities being called into conference, as the work advanced during the two years in which it has been in progress. The outcome of the experiment is a dozen or more new courses of study, and the establishing of a permanent revision department, through which courses of study may be kept constantly changing, fitting the training to the varying need.

This, it may be hoped, will be proved to be a valuable instrument through which the unfolding of public educational systems may be more and more wisely influenced as time goes on. Given true vision and a just appraisal of spiritual and moral values as paramount, and the merely material instruction and equipment as of subordinate importance, such committees will have it in their power to render rich service, proportionately as they are inspired consistently to emphasize the purpose of all education, the knowing of the truth and the conforming of one's living to this standard.

The breakdown at the end of January of the long-drawn-out wage negotiations in the British engineering industry implied something more than simple failure of the parties to reach agreement. Although the employers declined to concede either the whole or part of the workers' demand

for an increase of £1 per week this was not the actual cause of the deadlock. The refusal was not final, and the suggestion was made that consideration of the matter should be postponed for a time until it was possible to see to what extent the new hope of a revival in trade is realized. The termination of the negotiations was forced by the workers' representatives, who decided that they would not continue any longer negotiations on a national basis. They further agreed among themselves that each of the unions in the industry should consider the situation separately for a few weeks, and that a general conference should then be held to decide the course of action to be adopted.

It is generally expected that a reversion to district movements will now be tried, and if this happens it will be the first important move back in British industry from the new conditions and methods adopted during and after the war. In engineering, as in coal-mining and other staple industries, war necessities compelled the negotiation of wages and conditions on a national basis, and this was accomplished without much difficulty, because mines and factories everywhere were working at full pressure. During the last four years of trade depression the conditions have entirely changed, and a curious contrast has been produced in the attitude of the miners on the one hand, and the engineers on the other. The miners are resisting the proposal of the colliery owners that the industry should go back to district settlements. Their attitude is determined by the fact that the depression is severe in the majority of the districts, and by the belief that in these circumstances better average conditions can be obtained by national negotiations.

In engineering there is a more marked contrast in the state of trade. Some sections, such as motorcar and electrical equipment manufacture, are fairly prosperous. Others, notably marine engineering and the production of agricultural machinery, are hard pressed to keep going at all. It is natural, therefore, that the employers should decline to concede a flat rate increase to apply to all districts, when it might have the effect of adding the last straw to the burden of the depressed sections. This has led to the development among the workers of a movement in favor of district efforts. The suggestion is that if demands are presented to the employers in the branches of the trade where a revival has taken place concessions will be preferred to a stoppage which might check the new flow of orders. Success in one district would then be used as a lever to raise wages in another. The employers have not yet given any indication of the action they will take if the unions adopt this policy.

Closely associated with the conditions in the engineering works is the competitive disadvantages of the British manufacturers owing to the longer hours in the industry in Germany and other continental countries. A joint approach has been made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the breakdown in the national wage negotiations will not prevent them from continuing to co-operate in this international effort to equalize hours of work.

A "Monroe Doctrine" for peace is suggested by the London Spectator, which makes big claims for the proposal. Such a doctrine, it says, need not commit the United States to action. It could be pronounced by President Coolidge on his own responsibility, just as President Monroe acted 103 years ago when he made his famous statement. It requires to go no further than to put definitely on record the well-known American attitude toward the problem of "the last resort." It would be published in Europe what is already well known to all Americans. Nevertheless, the fact that it had been made might be a step toward ending war.

What needs to be said, the Spectator argues, is simple. "Wherever there is a breaker of the peace—one who refuses to recognize the sanctity of a treaty contract between powers; wherever there is a man, or a party, or a nation

contemplating the settlement of disputes by physical force instead of by judicial arbitration, there America sees an enemy to mankind. On the other hand, wherever she finds a follower of peace, a fulfiller of pledges and treaties, a nation anxious to reduce armaments and to rely upon right, not might, there she recognizes a friend."

The proposal seems to be an admirable one. It is to moral influence, not to violence, that war must eventually yield. The more clearly it becomes possible to marshal the public opinion of the world on the side of peace, to secure assent to the proposition that the aggressor, whoever he may be, is the enemy of all, the nearer will be brought the day when wars will cease. The Spectator's suggestion aims in this direction, and it deserves to be considered.

Times without number the fortune hunters who have been persuaded to seek opportunity and riches beyond the limiting horizons with which they have been long familiar have returned to learn they had overlooked, almost at their very doorways, that which they may have vainly endeavored to discover elsewhere. Tradition and fable have, for centuries, emphasized the simple lesson designed to teach that opportunity, contentment, the chance to render helpful service and to share the blessings common to all, are never absent, but that they are always ours.

But there remains, always, the need to impress this simple maxim. The temptation is ever to imagine that some distant valley is the valley of the blest, that from some far-off height there may be viewed scenes of surpassing beauty, and that at the end of the rainbow will be found the pot of gold. It is true, happily, that the restless dominant impulse which has led adventurers to the discovery of unknown lands, to the navigation of uncharted seas, and to the tracing of unnamed rivers to their source has remained unquenchable. It is equally fortunate that the desire for peaceful conquest has led uncounted millions of the world's courageous peoples to colonize and assist in subjugating undeveloped regions which have provided them with homes. These movements have marked those necessary economic undertakings which serve gradually to readjust the problems of population, food production, and political unrest.

But there is, meantime, the problem of individual restlessness and discontent which is in no way related to the larger economic problem. There is that annoying wanderlust which impels even the unwilling and protesting victim to be constantly moving on. It is a wrong state of thought, rather than undesirable outward conditions, that makes a restless wanderer of what should be a contented and industrious producer of and sharer in the blessings which all prefer to enjoy. But the protesting victim of this impulse to "move on" insists that it is no easy matter to change one's state of thought. It may not be easy, but it is possible. One does not respond to a wrong impulse until he yields first willingly or unwillingly to a wrong decision.

The kindly light which we all profess to be willing to follow does not, as many seem to believe, lead always away from the place where we may chance to be. Its clearly discernible rays may, if we regard them carefully, be shining on the very spot upon which we stand. The "acres of diamonds" which are vainly sought elsewhere are, it may be, the very acres with which we are most familiar.

Random Ramblings

Getting one's name on the voting list in an out-lying town in Massachusetts for the first time is a serious ceremony, yet with touches of humor. For instance, one lady was asked what her occupation was and she replied "Housewife." Whereupon the registrar volunteered this one: "I asked this question of one woman and she replied, 'Laborer.' The registrar, somewhat puzzled, again queried, 'What kind of labor?' The woman replied, 'Well, I'm home all day.'"

How are the mighty fallen! The oak to an Englishman has always been the symbol of British greatness, but the ax is literally to fall on one of the finest forests of oaks in England. The wood has gone forth that the ancient forest of Wyre consisting of thousands of acres is to be cleared of this stately tree and its place is to be taken by spruce and cedar, the seed for which is to be brought from Canada. The oaks are to be brought low through the agency of Canadian axmen.

How many who think they use pure diction slip occasionally? Consider the sentence: "They will conduct a research in romance." Very few read it correctly. Did you? If you did you accented both "research" and "romance" on the final syllable, not the first. "Well, it may be correct, probably is," commented one man who had been corrected, "but I certainly call it following the lines of the most resistance."

Now that the date of the end of the world has been definitely set by a professor as in a quadrillion years, at which time, he believes, the sun will get too close to this planet and snuff it out, one's curiosity is really aroused. One thing is certain, anyhow: this forecast should put a quietus upon end-of-the-world prophecies for quite a few years to come.

A large Texas Negro found it difficult to acclimatize himself to the vagaries of New England weather. Not so long ago, with the thermometer somewhere around zero and a stiff northeast gale blowing, he had occasion to open a window. "Eas' win', whar's yo' at las' Augus'?" he commented.

The news that Henry Ford has purchased the old Caleb Taft blacksmith shop in Uxbridge, Mass., which he will set up near the Wayside Inn, would seem to preclude the possibility that sooner or later every blacksmith shop will be converted into a garage.

Experts are proposing to determine whether the bottom of the Bay of Biscay is suffering from a state of instability. There is no doubt about the top.

It will be a lucky horseshoe, indeed, that wins the \$1000 prize offered by the American S. P. C. A. for a device to prevent horses from slipping.

This one from the Emporia Times has caused many a chuckle: "There isn't much to see in a small town, but what you hear makes up for it."

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

There is today a growing interest in the future of Fascist Italy. For some time after the march on Rome people found it difficult to understand exactly what the Fascist phenomenon amounted to. They could understand a Socialist revolution, but what was a Fascist revolution. Outside of Italy, Fascism had practically not been heard of before.

The Fascist régime, however, has now survived its early troubles. It has given itself a legal and constitutional basis. It has restored a great measure of order and prosperity to the country. It has overwhelmed all internal opposition. It has settled its foreign debts. Signor Mussolini, its principal creator, is perhaps the most dramatic figure in the world today.

Whether people approve of Fascism or not, therefore, they have been forced to recognize that it is absolutely dominant in Italy for the moment, and that it is not a merely impulsive seizure of power by a small but resolute group, but represents a theory of government as radical and as well thought out as that of the Socialists. The nature of that theory is only now beginning to be understood abroad.

The kernel of Fascism, as explained in an utterance by the Minister of Justice, afterward described by Signor Mussolini as setting forth the essence of the Fascist Party's policy, is a violent reaction away from the ideas which have been dominant during the English, the American, and the French revolutions, ideas which owe their origin to the Reformation, and which have rested on the supreme importance of responsibility in the individual.

The Protestant, liberal and democratic civilization, which is the basis of the modern world, grew out of the conviction that individual judgment was more important than obedience to the authority of the church; that the citizens were more important than the abstraction called the state, and that the ideal society was one in which the laws were framed by the community so as to give the maximum amount of freedom to the individual, consistent with the freedom of his neighbors.

The Fascist philosophy is exactly the opposite. It represents the older Roman Catholic as opposed to the Protestant ideal. It does not believe that the state exists for the individual, but that the individual exists for the state. It would give the individual liberty, but only within limits determined, not by the people but laid down by the authority of the state. According to Fascist theory, the sole purpose of the individual is to serve and glorify the national organism, of which he must be an obedient part.

Fascism, therefore, is vigorously anti-liberal and anti-democratic. As Signor Mussolini is never tired of saying, the liberal and democratic system has shown its futility in the incompetence of the post-war era, and is doomed to be replaced by a more vigorous and executive system. Or, as another leading Fascist expressed it a few days ago, Fascism is little concerned with elections, because Parliament is no longer the center of the national life, and, according to Fascist doctrine, must be definitely subordinated to the executive power.

Hence, according to the constitutional laws just passed, the ultimate power in the state is vested in the Prime Minister of the day, and the ultimate responsibility for choosing the Prime Minister is vested neither in the people nor the Parliament, but in the hereditary King. Fascist Italy, therefore, has gone full circle back to those

authoritarian and autocratic theories of government which all Western democracies have repudiated and which they fought a four-year war with Prussia-Germany to defeat. The new element in Fascism is the syndicalist element. Strikes and lockouts, like political rebellion and subversive propaganda, are inconsistent with the welfare and strength of the all-embracing state. A complete system, therefore, for the organization of both Capital and Labor in syndicalist unions has been enacted—a system, however, which is under the strictest government supervision and in which all industrial disputes are settled by compulsory arbitration under heavy penalty for disobedience.

The Fascists justify many of their present-day acts of repression on the ground that they are inevitable during the establishment of a new and revolutionary form of government. There is doubtless some truth in this and in the statement that, for so far-reaching a revolution, the Fascist revolution has been singularly bloodless. But it remains true, none the less, that the Fascist system is essentially nationalistic, imperialist and militarist in its fundamental ideas, and is antipathetic to the whole trend of modern effort to end war by bringing nationalist aspirations into harmony with the larger interests of humanity as a whole.

The Fascists, however, for the time, believe that their ideals are the winning ideals of the twentieth century, and that the discipline, the energy, the obedience to constituted authority which they produce in the individuals who are subjected to them will give to Italy and its culture the same dominant position in the future that has been held by the democratic peoples in the past hundred years.

Where is Fascism going to lead Italy and Europe? It is perhaps still early to judge. But there is no doubt that there is a fundamental conflict between the ideas which underlie the democratic civilization of the Western peoples and the authoritarian culture of Italy. One or other is bound to prevail. Democrats will not hesitate as to which will prove the sounder and the harder plant. The real question is whether the issue will take the form of an internal revolution, or whether it will take shape in an external war.

There is, however, one further element in the present position which is of great interest and importance. Fascism, as already pointed out, is an essentially Roman Catholic reaction against the democratic ideas which emerged out of the Protestant Reformation in northern Europe. What, then, are the relations between the Roman Catholic Church and Fascist Italy to be?

There is no doubt that the more ardent Fascists see in the Roman Catholic Church a peculiarly Italian institution and one which they would like to make the advance guard of Fascist culture all over the world. The church, however, is nearly 2000 years older than Fascism, is a world-wide organization, and has no intention whatever of imperiling its authority abroad by becoming in any way identified with the purely Italian state.

Fascist Italy, therefore, presents a number of extremely interesting problems to the post-war world. Now that the legislation establishing its complete dominance in the state has become law, it seems no longer possible to treat the Fascist revolution as a merely transient phenomenon. It appears to be firmly footed, and is likely to present a growing, rather than a diminishing, problem to its neighbors for some time to come.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

PARIS

The commercial relations between France and the United States were brought out in a report which was read at the meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce the other day. It appears that the approximate total of American foreign trade with all countries for 1925 was \$9,133,000,000, representing \$4,909,000,000 exports and \$4,224,000,000 imports, an excess of exports of \$885,000,000. About 7 per cent of these exports went to France and about 4 per cent of American imports came from France. Regarded from the French point of view, the proportion of the French exports to the United States was nearly 12 per cent, while French imports from the United States were about 16 per cent greater than those from any other country except Great Britain, and about 1 per cent more than imports from Great Britain. At the same time, it is to be remarked that the Fordney Tariff Law, which enables American fiscal agents to examine the books of French exporters, causes somewhat unpleasant sentiments, and although a compromise is being reached, occasionally there is an outcry in the newspapers about the treatment to which some particular French firms have been subjected.

German writers have been well received in the French capital. Herr Alfred Kerr, the foremost German dramatic critic, was the guest of honor at a number of ceremonies and made a considerable impression in theatrical, artistic and literary circles. Then came Herr Thomas Mann, who is held to be the greatest German novelist of the day. He, too, was feted, and wherever he spoke was enthusiastically applauded. An advocate of intellectual co-operation, he was heard with exceptional interest by the members of the Paris Cercle Littéraire International. Certain it is that the "spirit of Locarno" is manifesting itself by a renewed intellectual contact between the French and German artists, writers and savants. Herr Mann asserted that Germany was escaping from the influences of a romantic past and was becoming more realistic. The people had been converted to democracy, and Germany was renouncing all aristocratic pretensions and militarism, and was anxious to participate in the big European movement.

France may be concerned with its defense, but it is also concerned with the preservation of beauty spots; and when one need clashes with the other the artistic interest makes itself vigorously heard. There is just now a strong protest against the "desecration" of one of the picturesque sections of the Mediterranean seaboard by the erection of a high-powered coastal battery. The peninsula of Saint Mandrier, near Toulon, is looked upon by the Admiralty as a site which should be covered by the Admiralty. Indignation is expressed that barbed wire should prevent the visitor from taking his accustomed rambles and that the trees should be chopped down. The chances are that the outcry will be effective and the Admiralty will have to abandon its designs.

Should heroes of fiction be commemorated by statues? In London there is a statue to Peter Pan, and in Spain there have recently been put up statues to Don Quixote and Sancho Panza. Now the French are contemplating the erection of a statue to D'Artagnan—the companion of the Three Musketeers. In point of fact, there was a historical personage named D'Artagnan who was present at the siege of Maastricht in 1673. It is difficult, however, to imagine that D'Artagnan would have been set up in stone had he not been selected by Dumas as the central figure of his famous romances. One writer suggests that the practice of commemorating literary heroes should be extended, and that Mr. Pickwick, Falstaff, Sir Roger de Coverley, should have their statues. The idea is perhaps worth consideration.

The Paris dressmaking establishments are now holding their receptions, in which are displayed the new fashions. Probably the most noteworthy innovation is a dinner jacket for women. Instead of the orthodox evening dress, one of the great maisons de la mode is presenting a coat similar in shape to that worn by men, but made in black velvet edged with satin. It is to be worn with a smart little waistcoat with three buttons. The skirt is in black material ornamented with a band of black velvet. Instead of

a collar and tie, however, a jabot of lace is to be worn. It will be interesting to see whether this feminine tuxedo will become popular.

The name of M. Clemenceau has been mentioned so often in these days of political crises that readers may be glad to know that the veteran statesman is as active as ever; and a recent visit to him in the Rue Franklin convinced one that he takes the keenest interest in public events, though he is resolved not again to participate in them. His book on Demosthenes is about to be published in volume form. "It has, says M. Clemenceau, been written with a view to teaching a lesson to those who are ready to listen. In spite of his political career, M. Clemenceau has always devoted considerable time and attention to literature and journalism."

More proposals for the renaming of streets are being put forward. In itself the practice is to be commended, but far too frequently of late years have the authorities changed the names of streets. Obviously in doing so they obliterate names that were deliberately given in other times for the purpose of preserving the memory of distinguished Frenchmen, and it is doubtful whether the substitution is not an act of vandalism. Occasionally the alteration may be justified, but often one is shocked by the disappearance of old associations which are replaced by the names of men who are of no particular importance. Protests are rightly being raised against some of the present proposals. Thus, greatly as one honors Anatole France, one would regret the abolition of the old Quai Malaquais. It is suggested that a portion of the quai might be named after Anatole France, but that at least a part of the Quai Malaquais shall be left. In the same way the ancient Rue des Ecoles will, if certain persons have their way, be rechristened the Rue René Viviani.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Younger Generation of Players

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As one who admires the younger generation as it is represented by the young players in our theater today, I cannot leave unanswered the questions asked recently in the Monitor in an article entitled, "Actors of Yesterday." This question, "Where are the young actors of today who are following in the footsteps of the great of yesterday?" implies a poverty of talent and of opportunity for developing that talent.

I question whether there ever was a time in any theater—certainly not in the American theater—when there were so many young players to whose rising achievement one could look with such confidence. Opportunity there is also. Not, to be sure, the old opportunity of the repertoire company, but the stimulating opportunity of working under a variety of directors and of early learning to select the best from each and to swim for oneself in the swift current of present theatrical conditions.

The thought of the world progresses. Old conditions have been swept away in all phases of our life today. Tradition has gone. The young players of today hold steadily the mirror of the theater and reflect in it the frankness, gaiety, good humor and, above all, the terrible honesty of today.

There is a really imposing list of young players who have intelligence, grace and that skill which means conscience in one's work.

If space did not forbid, we could itemize many achievements to which the present-day theatergoer may well point with pride.

Greatness is not in imitation but in originating in the sense that one goes to the source. The great young players of today are not following in the footsteps of the great of yesterday in any sense except that they, too, are blazing new trails by which we may understand life more clearly.

With due respect, and the rosemary of remembrance, for the artists of the past, let us not fail in our recognition of the great performances which are being given in our theater today.

New York, N. Y.

H. F. I.